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VOL. XXIII NO. 167 . BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Dutch Air Liner Crashes And Catches Fire

Italy Decides To Attend Council Meeting

To Move That Abyssinia Should Cease To Be A Member?

ROME, July 13.

To the meeting of the League Council called for July 25 Italy is now likely to send representatives.

The authorities of Rome are adopting a less hostile attitude towards the League, feeling that Britain is not likely to insist in the League that action should be taken against Italy.

Italy considers it has a very strong case to put before the League and would probably move that Abyssinia should cease to be a member.— Reuter's Special

THIN END OF ITALY'S WEDGE

Abyssinian Emperor Repudiates Idea Of Acceptance

NEW YORK, July 14.

"In no circumstances will we accept a railway or other zone in or through Ethiopia administered and policed by Italy," declares the Emperor in a special cable to the "New York Times."

"History teaches that the creation of such zones is inevitably followed by annexation. We shall continue our peaceful efforts and only if Italy invades Ethiopia, will we offer armed resistance."—Reuter's Special.

AN INDIAN PLAYWRIGHT AT WEST END

His Satire Upon Contemporary World

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 6.
(By Air Mail.)

Mr. Aubrey Menon, the 23-year-old Indian playwright, who wrote the provocative "Genesis II", which was banned by the Lord Chamberlain after the second performance, has once again come out with another play.

This time Mr. Menon has dramatised Sir James Jeans's book "The Mysterious Universe". It has been dramatised and embellished with syncopated music, Gillie Potter, torch-singers and a star dancer.

The play is to be staged by Terence de Marney and his Theatre Guild at the Arts Theatre for a short season, starting Sunday, July 14. It is claimed for the new play that nothing like it has ever been seen on the Continental or the English stage. The scenes, I find, extend from "the depths of infinite space" to Piccadilly Underground Station, and the last scene, to quote the author, "shows the end of the Universe and takes place at the centre of the heavens". A "satire upon the contemporary world", the story concerns a retired politician with a taste for occult practices who is "saddled with himself as he is." Frank Pettingell will play the part of the politician and Gillie Potter will appear as Saturn.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO ALLAHABAD

Municipality Votes Address

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

The Allahabad Municipality has resolved to present a civic address to the Viceroy and has sanctioned Rs. 500 for the same.

It is however, doubtful, whether the Viceroy would find time to accept the address as his stay at Allahabad is very short.

It is understood that the Viceroy will lunch with the High Court Judges when he visits Allahabad.—United Press.

"COLOUREDS" NOT WANTED

LONDON, July 14.

The "Reynold's Weekly" states, two Indian students of London university complained to the Home Office and India Office against the refusal to admit them to a swimming pool in the outskirt of London. The Manager of the pool said he regretted the incident but that he had a rule against the admission of "coloureds".—Reuter.

AMBULANCE WORK AT WADALA TEMPLE

People's Union Division Appeals For Equipped Van

"From the evening of the 11th instant to midnight of the 12th the members of the People's Union Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas were on duty at the temple to render first aid and to guide the pilgrims.

First time in the history of the temple some lakhs of people came for "darshan" of the deity and it was a very difficult task for the police and the members to attend to the crowds—men, women and children—several of whom to the Hospital. There would have been serious accidents and perhaps loss of life, but for the co-operation of the police with the Division. Many an ugly situation was saved in a crowd, which was increasing every hour and becoming uncontrollable as each one wanted to enter the temple before sunset.

The need for a Motor Ambulance was felt very badly and it is hoped that some wealthy and philanthropic minded people will send us donations for purchasing one or a ready-made Motor Ambulance will be presented to the Division which will be a great boon not only to the division but a blessing to the residents living at Dadar and Matunga."

CAR SMASH AND AFTER

Prince Starhemberg Takes Charge Of Chancellorship

NO REPERCUSSIONS FEARED

VIENNA, July 14.

Prince Starhemberg has arrived and is attending the Cabinet Council meeting to-night. The country remains absolutely quiet and it appears certain that the tragedy will lead to no political repercussions though the influence of the Heimwehr may somewhat be increased, owing to Prince Starhemberg taking the Chancellorship while Von Schuschnigg has the leave of absence.

Von Schuschnigg is somewhat better able to endure the breaking of the news to his son of his mother's death. Contrary to previous reports the chauffeur, though given up by doctors yesterday, is still alive, and there is now some hope of his recovery.—Reuter.

Earlier Cable on Page 9.)

TRAFFIC RESTORED

JODHPUR, July 14

The Chief Traffic Manager Jodhpur Railway, wires to the "United Press":—

"My wire of yesterday is cancelled. The night running of trains on the Jhudoo-Fithro section of the Pithoro-Jamrao loop line is restored."—United Press.

Four Crew Killed

ALSO TWO PASSENGERS

14 Rescued

(Special Cable.)
AMSTERDAM, July 14.

A Dutch airliner crashed while taking off to Malmo (Sweden) and caught fire, and two passengers and four crew were burned to death. The remaining 14 passengers were rescued. There were several Britishers among the passengers.

(LATER).

The disaster occurred at Shipol aerodrome. A giant new-type Fokker on Croydon-Malmoe service, was carrying 20 passengers and crew took off towards Sweden and developed engine trouble. It turned back towards the aerodrome and one of its wing crashed on the ground. On landing, the machine immediately burst into flames. The pilot, the wireless officer and two mechanics and passengers were killed instantaneously.

After frantic efforts, it was possible to rescue the remaining 14 three of whom were injured and sent to hospital. Both the dead passengers were British men named Hobson and Newman.

Sec. 144 Promulgated In Lahore

Ban On Public Meetings To Discuss Shahidganj Affairs

LAHORE, July 14

Section 144 was promulgated to-day in Lahore.

The order of the District Magistrate reads:—

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me, S. Pratap, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Lahore, that owing to the state of communal tension arising out of the dispute about the Shahidgunj mosque, that holding of public meetings to discuss any matter connected with the demolition of the said mosque is likely to cause breach of peace and that immediate prevention or speedy remedy is necessary: I do hereby prohibit, under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, the holding of any public meeting to discuss any matter connected with the demolition of the Shahidgunj mosque within the limits of Lahore District for a period of one month with effect from July 15, 1935, and strictly warn and enjoin the public not to take any part in such meetings.

"Given under my hand and seal of Court this, 14th day of July 1935."—United Press.

LAHORE ACCUSED ON TRIAL

LAHORE, July 13.

The hearing of the trial of Abdul Ghani and 10 others who were arrested on 8th July under Section 145 I.P.C. on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly after the order for dispersal, was resumed yesterday before K. S. Mian Hakim-ud-Din, Section 30 Magistrate in the City Kotwali.

The charges having been framed against all the accused, they were asked if they would cross-examine the prosecution witnesses and produce defence. The accused replied in the negative.

The accused were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 3,000 each pending the proceedings in the case.—United Prtss.

RESTORE MOSQUE TO MUSLIMS

Lahore Meeting Forms Council Of Action For Agitation

LAHORE, July 14

The movement for the restoration of the Shadidgunj mosque to Muslims was inaugurated amid enthusiastic scenes this morning when Maulana Zafarali Khan unfurled the flag of Islam in the presence of 10,000 Muslims clad in blue shirts. Syed Habid, proprietor of the Siyasat, presided.

Maulana Zafarali Khan declared that Muslims would not rest until the demolished mosque was rebuilt and handed over to Muslims.

Charges of breach of faith were levelled against the Sikhs by other speakers one of whom urged the boycott of the Sikh community till they restored the mosque.

COUNCIL OF ACTION

The President Syed Habib announced that Maulana Zafarali Khan had been appointed the First Dictator of the Council of Action for the agitation.

In this connection Friday the 19th has been fixed for the observance of the Shadidgunj Mosque Day all over the country when meetings will be held after Juma prayers and demand for the restoration of the Shadidgunj Mosque made.

A camp has been opened, where volunteers will be enrolled daily.

So far, the Ahrars have not joined the Council of Action Mr. Ataullah Shah Bukhari and others of his party were not present at the meeting.—A.P.

'PLANE CRASH PROVES FATAL

Kharadi Dies But Pilot Virjee Progressing Satisfactorily

POONA, July 14.

Mr. F. A. Kharadi, who was injured in yesterday's aeroplane accident died the same afternoon.

Mr. R. K. Assur Virjee, the pilot, is progressing satisfactorily. —A.P.

INQUEST OVER VICTIM'S BODY

Pilot Recovering In Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 14.

An inquest was held yesterday evening over the death of Kharadi, a Parsi young engineering college student injured in yesterday morning's airoplane crash who died yesterday noon in the Sassoon hospital. Civil Lines Police sub-inspector Gharpurey and Chavan were present.

Death followed unconsciousness. Relatives of the victim were too late but were able to receive the body for the last rites. Assur Virjee the pilot is recovering in Connaught Military Hospital.

BANKING THRIVES IN BRITAIN

What Balance Sheet Of "Big Five" Shows

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, July 13.

The combined half-yearly balance-sheet of the big five banks confirm the impression that the volume of banking business during the past six months is larger than the corresponding period in 1934.

Nevertheless, further increase in deposits to 1794 million sterling compared to 1682 million on 30th June, 1934, proves that the channels of pro-investing funds are not yet appreciably widened. Consequently, long term investments further increased by 64-1/2 millions advances and the clientele rose by nearly 19 million which is still only 41.4 per cent of deposits while 50 centum is regarded as normal. Increase in bills by 7-1/2 million probably mostly on account of commercial bills as treasury bills holdings recently show a tendency to decline.

The "Times" does not anticipate an appreciable selling of giltedgeds by the banks as larger requirements of money for the industry is likely to be met by extensive gold dehoarding.

BOMBAY QUETTA 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued the 19th list of contributions towards their fund:—

Through Gandhi Seva Sena. From the Native Share & Stock Brokers Rs. 5,000; "A Sympathiser" Rs. 1,000; Smt. Kamlaben P. Soonawalla Rs. 251; "Shrimati" Rs. 100; through Smt. Ruxmaniben Parekh Rs. 72; "A Friend" Rs. 51; in loving memory of Mother Rs. 50; through Smt. Kantaben Master Rs. 46; M|s Mohanlal Trikamlal & Sons Rs. 31; Sjt. Chunilal Chhaganlal Rs. 31; Amounts below Rs. 25 Rs. 98; Coupons Collections through Sofiaben Rs. 125; Umbrella Traders Association, 2nd instalment Rs. 100; Eastern Bank Indian Staff through Sjt. G. S. Gudal Rs. 40; the teachers and students of M. G. P. Parekh High School, Jafarabad Rs. 30; the Dharma Shikshan and Nirashrit Sahayak Mandal Rs. 26; Amounts below Rs. 25 Rs. 37-9; Total Rs. 7,089-1; Previously acknowledged Rs. 71,059-14; Grand total Rs. 78,148-15.

M. Avenol Departs For Paris

Says League Council Will Meet On July 25th As Arranged

STRONG SUPPORT FOR COLLECTIVE SYSTEM

(Special Cable)
LONDON, July 14.

M. Avenol left in the afternoon for Paris. It was stated before his departure that the League Council would meet on 25th July as arranged at the last session, unless arbitration was introduced between the disputants. It is declared that strong support for the collective system is visibly prevailing among the British public and the House of Commons.

IN AID OF QUETTA FUND

The Crown Talkies will give a benefit show of the picture "Selima" at 8 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), in aid of the Quetta earthquake relief fund.

The whole proceeds of this show will be forwarded to the funds of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee.

KEEPERS OF WORLD PEACE!

British Legionaries To Be Welcomed By Their Former Enemies In Berlin

BERLIN, July 13.

Hundreds of thousands of Germans who fought Britain in the great war were eagerly awaiting the arrival of their former enemies on Sunday when British Legionaries (called here "delegation of front fighters") arrive.

Newspapers of all shades cordially welcome them declaring, the world is beginning to understand that front-line soldiers, not pacifists, are necessary for keeping world peace.—Reuter's Special.

VON CRAMM BEATS MENZEL

Germany Qualifies For Inter-Zone Davis Cup Final

PRAGUE, July 14.

Baron von Cramm beat Menzel (Czechoslovakia) 6|2, 6|4, 3|6, 5|7, 6|1. Thus Germany has been qualified to meet the United States in the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup.

Henkel beat Caska, 2|6, 7|5, 6|4, 6|0.—Reuter's Special.

HENRI COCHET BEATS RAMSEVAK

Exhibition Match Lasts Just Over Hour In Madras

MADRAS, July 14.

Henri Cochet beat Ramsewak (?) (Ramaswami) in an exhibition match 6/3, 7/5, 6/3 both showed very good form. The match lasted just over an hour.—A.P.

TENNIS AT FELIXSTOWE

Leila Row Beats Freda Scott

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, July 14.

At Felixstowe in the finals of East England championships, Leila Row beat Freda Scott, 6—3, 6—2.

CONGRESS CABINET

Meeting Convened For July 29 At Wardha

ALLAHABAD, July 14

The General Secretary of the Congress officially announces that the meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Wardha on July, 29.—United Press.

LEGAL FACILITIES FOR KUDAN CASE

Jat Mahasabha Recommends Bhagchand Soni

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMER, July 12.

Information has been received from Sikar that no adequate arrangements have yet been made to give legal facilities to the accused in the Kudan Case.

Mr. Bhagchand Soni had gone to Sikar to appear for the accused but the latter do no repose any confidence in any pleader unless he is recommended by the office-bearers of the Jat Maha Sabha. It is understood that the Jat Maha Sabha people have recommended Mr. Soni and it is hoped he would be able to give legal assistance to the accused.

The prosecution evidence has been closed and the statements of the accused are now being recorded. The charges are expected to be framed shortly.

PATIALA ROBBED IN LONDON HOTEL

LONDON, July 14.

The "Sunday Dispatch" states that the Maharaja of Patiala who is staying in a hotel at London is robbed of banknotes worth over a thousand sterling.—Reuter.

PATIALA'S DENIAL

The following statement is issued on behalf of the Maharaja of Patiala, in connection with the "Sunday Dispatch" report sent earlier: "The whole story is untrue. It merely related to the luggage in transit which has since been found."—Reuter.

Eton-Harrow Draw

LONDON, July 13.

The Eton-Harrow cricket match is drawn.

Harrow: 249 and 204 for six (declared).

Eton 298 and 94 for six.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted temporarily for a patient in Ahmedabad a qualified hospital trained Nurse. Salary Rs. 200 per month with free furnished quarters. Apply personally on the 16th or 17th between 3 and 10 a.m. to Dr. Tankaria, Top floor, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. (1380)

Wanted:—Lecturers in Pathology, Medicine, and Surgery, of British qualifications for the Ludhiana Medical School (for men), Ludhiana, to join on first May, 1936. For terms refer to the Principal. Only experienced hands with special qualification need apply. (4516).

Wanted.—Engineers, S. D. O.'s and Overseers to secure easily Diploma of M. I. C. E. and A. M. I. C. E. Apply to Consulting Engineer, Paharganj, Delhi. (4421)

Wanted an Accountant with knowledge of Typewriting and Commercial Correspondence. Apply with testimonials and the pay expected. Knowledge of Kanarese is essential. Apply Box No. 4124. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Lady teachers B.A., and Matriculates, and M.B.B.S. Muslim Doctor for British Africa to join immediately. Apply "Habibulah", Post Box 56, Bombay. (4527).

Wanted a thoroughly experienced Compositor to work on English and Gujarati types in Printing Press, outside India. Apply with testimonials immediately to Box No. 4514, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Organising Manager to take charge of our Branch Depot to be shortly opened in Rangoon|Bombay on a salary of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 plus liberal commission. Security against stock essential. Neehar Perfumery, Post Box 7873, Calcutta. (1329)

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next door to Central Station, Boarding Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2. (4483).

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4508).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4476).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4460).

Cambridge December Examination offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

"Saint of Sakori" Peep into Indian Spirituality, Pages 82, with illustrations. Unique study of well-known living Mahatma. Send four annas stamps. Foreign 6d. To Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Bombay. (4520).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Twelve Monthly Eighteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 200-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4122).

Loans upto Rupees 10,00,000, avai-lable on inheritance rights, Promissory Note, Hundi, Mortgages of estates, factories, Jewellery, Motors, Stored Goods, Call, Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road, Bible Building. (4530)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic, influential and experienced gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as organisers, agents and special agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Please write stating previous experience to:—N. K. Bhartiya and Sons, Managing Agents, P. B. No. 42, Cawnpore. (4461).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

One of the Well-known Insurance Companies of India with attractive policy conditions suitable to all requirements and with liberal commission or salary or both, invites applications for Agencies for life insurance business in Bombay Presidency from persons with experience and good standing. Those really capable to introduce substantial business need apply immediately to Box No. 1370, C|o "Bombay Chronicle".

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guarranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th July, 1935.
(1378)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES

20TH AUGUST, 1935.

The Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY the 20th August, 1935. THE 22ND DAY OF JULY, is the LAST DAY for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the affiliated Colleges.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 11th July, 1935.
(1374)

RE: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

The undersigned proposes to give a lease or leases for working the following factories situate at Mingyan, Mahalaing and Suphygaon (Burma) for the current season. Applications are invited for the purpose which should be submitted to the undersigned, on or before the 10th August, 1935, at his Office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All Lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the Lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the Lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

1. Mingyan—One Ginning and one Pressing Factory.
2. Mahalaing—One Ginning Factory.
3. Suphygaon—One Ginning Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated at Bombay, this 13th day of July, 1935.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Official Liquidator.
(1379).

Public Notices

NOTICE

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Vishwanath Chintaman Joshi, Insolvent, the undersigned will put up for sale, by Public Auction, the right, title, and interest of the said Vishwanath Chintaman Joshi in the immoveable properties, situate at Monja Sarani, Monja Varor and Chinchani, Taluka Dahanu, District Thana on SUNDAY, the 28th July, 1935, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchani. Intending purchasers may apply to the undersigned for particulars and conditions of sale.

G. N. WASANI,
Pleader.
Umbargaon, 9-7-35.
4131

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 504 of 1931.

PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD and Others .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAJI ALIMAHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED and Others .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale dated 20th February 1934 the following immovable properties will be sold in 3 lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 30th July, 1935, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 1.
Wellington Street and third Marine Street Properties.

FIRST.—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Wellington Street admeasuring 58 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 223 of Bhuleshwar Division.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao, together with the dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring 63 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 224 of Bhuleshwar Division.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Government Pension and Tax land (now redeemed) together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at 3rd Marine Street and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 228 of Bhuleshwar Division and admeasuring 92 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 2.
Property situate at Arthur Road.

All that piece of land of Foras Tenure situated on the East side of Arthur Road together with the dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring 567/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1A/1888 of Byculla Division.

LOT NO. 3.

Right, Title and Interest of Haji Alimahomed Haji Tarmahomed in the following properties:—

FIRST.—All that piece of land situate at Arthur Road together with the dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 1677 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1893 of Byculla Division.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land situate at Arthur Road together with the dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring 468.88 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1894 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DAYALJI AND DIPCHAND, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 6-10, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
1350

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bhavanji Jetha and Javerchand Bhavanji, the last named being a minor under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian, the said Bhavanji Jetha, Cooverji Jetha, Doongersi Cooverji and Mulchand Cooverji, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their father and natural guardian, the said Cooverji Jetha, Dhunji Jetha and Navinchandra Dhunji, the last named being a minor under age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Dhunji Jetha; Jivraj Hirji, Umersi Jivraj and Ratilal Jivraj, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their father and natural guardian the said Jivraj Hirji; Vasonji Hirji and Anandji Hirji the last named being a minor under the age of 18 years by his brother and natural guardian the said Jivraj Hirji all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, possession, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate at Government Gate House Road, Parel, within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 423 (four hundred and twenty-three) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2567 and Cadastral Survey No. 45/74, part of Parel, Sewri Division together with the messuages, tenemnt or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 593 (8) and Street Nos. 174 to 180 and which said premises are situate on and being Plot No. 29 of the Lalbaug Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-West by a Road 20 feet in width; on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 30 of the said Estate; on or towards the North-East by a Road 40 feet in width and on or towards the South-East by the Government Gate House Road.

Dated this 15th day of July 1935.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1377.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND OTHER ARTICLES OF PRATAP CINEMA BEHIND VENUS CINEMA, CHINCHPOGLY NEAR FIRE BRIGADE, PAREL ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, 1935, at 3 p.m., at the premises as above the Cinema machinery and other articles of the Pratap Cinema comprising;

Cinema machines (Operator, generator, etc.) Elec. Motors, Elec. lights and fans, chairs, benches and cinema accessories.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods removed immediately on the close of the sale.

Further particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SALE OF 44 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (Damaged) ex s.s. "Ellora" at the Godown of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co. No. E 84, Cotton Depot, Sewree, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, 1935, at 3 p.m. under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and the bales removed on the next day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

"Obnoxious" Features In Bombay Weights & Measures Act

MERCHANTS' APPEAL TO GOVT. TO REMOVE OBSTACLES IN SMOOTH WORKING OF TRADE

In the course of the letter they sent to the Secretary, Government of Bombay, General Department, (Transferred), anent "The Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932 and the Rules thereunder", representatives of several trades Associations in Bombay state:

The most obnoxious feature of the Rules under the Act is with regard to Inspection. The powers given to the Inspectors to enter the godowns or other business premises of a merchant and to seize and detain the weights and measures in use are so wide that the exercise of the same would make it almost impossible for traders to carry on their trade in the usual ordinary manner. One can easily understand that this would very frequently interfere with the day to day business of the merchants. The trade bodies concerned, in fact are prepared to co-operate with Government in the carrying out of this function and it is therefore requested that the Government should be pleased to empower the trade Associations concerned to maintain a set of secondary or working standards for the purpose of verification of the weights and measures in use for trade.

DIFFICULT TO HANDLE.

The second difficulty will be with regard to the shape, size, and form of the weights and measures prescribed for use under the Rules. The shape of the new weights, etc., is such that it would be found absolutely inconvenient to use them in practice. It is needless to point out here that the wholesale merchants have to effect delivery of hundreds of bags every day and the weights and measures of the types now prescribed would be found most difficult to handle for the purpose of effecting weighing and measuring operations on such a large scale.

"EXORBITANT" CHARGES.

Another allied but not less important is the question of charges fixed to be levied for verifying and stamping the weights and measures of the public. The charges are so high that they can, without the least impropriety, be called exorbitant.

Big merchants keep seven or eight sets and the small ones keep 4 or 5. On an average a merchant keeps 4 such sets which would entail a cost of Rs. 44/4/0. The corresponding fees for verifying 4 weighing instruments of the capacity above 5 cwts would amount to Rs. 30/. The total cost therefore for stamping and verification would come to about Rs. 75/. This illustration shows that the charges for verification, etc., are so high that under present conditions of trade they appear to be unbearable. Besides the constant heavy and rough use to which these weights are put would necessitate very frequent stamping or verification and it is difficult to imagine what huge amounts each merchant will have to undergo by way of expenses for the same.

MARGIN OF ERROR.

The margin of error in deficiency in weights allowed under the Rules is another matter of practical hardship in trade. For a set of 14 weights of 56 lbs each, the error in deficiency allowed by long established custom and usage of trade as well as under Rules of some Associations is 5 tolas. The Rules under the Act would allow a deficiency of 2.4 tolas only or less than half of that allowed at present on a similar set by the Associations. The Rules would therefore introduce a new standard of deficiency which it would be impracticable to maintain and would create unnecessary complications. This is not a mere matter of sentiment but in view of weighments being done on a large scale everyday, the scale runs throughout the working hours and the weights are taken off and put in the scales a hundred times a day. The every day wear and tare would thus probably exceed the limit allowed under the Rules.

PERIOD OF ALLOWANCE.

One more difficulty to which Government's special attention is drawn is that the period of allowance fixed for weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments in existence now is two years only. We wish to very seriously press it on the attention of Government that the replacement of the existing weights, etc., by new ones conforming exactly to the requirements of the Rules after the period of allowance is over would involve in the aggregate an expenditure running into lakhs of rupees and added to it the cancellation of the existing weights would plunge the commercial community into an enormous loss. The present economic condition of trade would make it intolerable.

In conclusion we may be allowed to say with all the emphasis at our command that the commercial circles feel strongly that the difficulties in actual practice, as pointed out above added to the inspector's sword hanging over the head of every trade every minute he carries on his trade, are so great that unless the relevant Rules under the Act are drastically modified or rescinded as required and unless the trade Associations concerned are given necessary powers for verification, etc., the merchants, it is feared, will find it extremely difficult to carry on their trade smoothly and undisturbed.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

We believe that it is not the intention of Government to place obstacles in the smooth working of trade. It may be pointed out that mutual co-operation would, to a large extent, help the smooth working of the Rules under the Act. It is earnestly hoped that Government, in view of the strong feeling of the mercantile community will be pleased to accede to the request contained in this representation by taking prompt and necessary action as suggested above.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Sunday, the 21st July, 1935 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Dreamland", Mount Mary's Hill, Bandra, valuable household Jacobean and blackwood furniture, such as, dining-table, chairs, sideboard, dumb-waiter, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite, show-cases, palm-stands, centre tables, inlaid carved screen, writing tables, bedsteads, three mirrored dressing tables, corner cabinets, sofas, steel filing cabinet, teapoys, hat-stands, almyrahs, goondah cupboards, revolving chair, book-stand, Persian carpets, 1 set of Japanese Drawing-room furniture, in eight pieces, marble figures and pedestals, velvet-lined chairs, bronze statues, etc.

The property of A. S. Waite, Esqr., Bar.-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale

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Paul Robeson To Visit South Africa?

HIS DRAMATIC RISE TO FAME AS GREAT SINGER

"Black Man Is Far Better Fitted For Profession Of Acting Than His White Brother"

Dr. Rosebery Bokwe, writes in "The South African Outlook":—

"The announcement of Paul Robeson's intended visit to South Africa at some date as yet unfixed, will, no doubt, be received with much pleasure throughout the country. It is to be the visit of an outstanding Negro—one of the world's greatest personalities on the stage and concert platform.

His grandparents were slaves on the Robeson estate in North Carolina—"Down South." To them was born Paul's father, who at an early age escaped North and was able to work his way through Lincoln University and became known as the Rev. W. D. Robeson. Of him it was always said that he resembled in a marked degree his royal ancestors in Africa. Of his family of eight, Paul was the youngest. At the early age of six Paul lost his mother under most tragic circumstances. Throughout his youth little Paul became the constant companion of his father. With him he moved freely amongst his father's parishioners. He became an essential part of the little church, its Sunday school, its choir. There can be no doubt but that Paul Robeson owes much to these early influences. One has only to listen to him sing those simple Negro Spirituals to realise it and feel that they are sung by one, part of whose life at least, has been closely interwoven with Negro life in its glorious simplicity and sincerity.

DISTINGUISHED CAREER AT UNIVERSITY.

At seventeen Paul won a state scholarship to enter Rutgers University—one of the oldest White Universities in America. Here he was not long in distinguishing himself in sports, scholastic attainment and personality, for by the time of his graduation at this school in 1919 he had been selected a member of the All-America football team and had also been elected one of four men who most fully represented the finest ideals and tradition of Rutgers. These four were thus supposed to typify the very spirit of the University and he the only Negro in the school, among them. After Rutgers Paul took up law at Columbia University in New York. Here again he soon came to be known and spoken of as one of Columbia's most brilliant men. He took his degree in law in 1923. Then what?

For a time there was groping. Somehow law did not suit him and he waited for "something to turn up."

Something 'did' turn up; for it was during this time of uncertainty that he was invited to play O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings" and "The Emperor Jones" at the Princetown Theatre. His immediate success as an outstanding actor can best be gauged from excerpts taken from the "American Review" of July, 1924:

BLACKMAN'S EXCELLENCE.

"The singularly fine performance of the role of Jim Harris that the Negro Robeson gave recently in Eugene O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings" brings still further positive testimony to the theory that the Black man is far better fitted naturally for the profession of acting than his White brother. The Negro is a born actor, where the white man achieves acting. Robeson, with relatively little experience and no training to speak of, is one of the most thoroughly eloquent, impressive and convincing actors that I have looked at and listened to in almost twenty years of professional theatre-going. He gains his effects with means that not only seem natural, but 'are' natural... As in the leading role of "The Emperor Jones," he here acts with all the unrestrained and terrible sincerity of which the White actor, save on rare occasions, is by virtue of his shellac of civilization just a trifle ashamed. I do not like the phrase natural born actor any better than the next man; but if ever there was one, I present to the convention the name of Mr. Paul Robeson."

His rise to fame as a singer was no less dramatic and incidental, for it was during a time of enforced idleness (there being no suitable plays for him to act in) that a suggestion was made to him to sing some Negro spirituals. A concert was arranged—the first of its kind—in which the programme consisted entirely of Negro music. Again, success smiled on him and the following account of a critic is typical of many—

CRITIC'S TRIBUTE.

"All those who listened last night to the first concert in this country made entirely of Negro music, may have been present at a turning point, one of those thin points of time in which a star is born and not yet visible—the first appearance of this folk wealth to be made without deference or apology. Paul Robeson's voice is difficult to describe. It is a voice in which deep bells ring. It has all it needs—perfect pace, beautiful enunciation.

The writer had the privilege of being one of the thousands who heard Robeson sing at a celebrity concert in the Usher Hall in Edinburgh. Few singers and others ever fill that Hall—Paul Robeson did. For an hour and a half we listened to a concert which, but for two items consisted entirely of Negro music—so simple, but sung by a voice gloriously rich and mellow. Those songs sung by that one man seemed to voice the sorrows and hopes of a people; and he one of them.

More pleasure awaited me for it was after that same concert that I had the privilege of meeting Paul Robeson. For over two hours we sat together at his hotel and talked—of Africa—its people, their languages and music. He is tremendously interested in the land of his forefathers and claims his African nationality, of which his features leave no one in doubt. Possessed of a wonderful physique, he is black, has African lips, nose and woolly hair and always refers to "we African Negroes." I have no hesitation in confessing that those two hours with Paul Robeson made me a prouder African than ever I was—prouder of being an African with a future brimful of potentiality in culture. Paul Robeson believes, and that firmly, that there is a great future for Africa and the African Negro. So do I too, now, and so will many when they see and hear him.

A "GREAT GENTLEMAN."

I agree with the writer in "The Argus" who recently wrote to say that Paul Robeson was a "Great Gentleman" 'but' I fear he has him "all wrong" when he goes on to remark that he can see his (Paul Robeson's) visit an unhappy experience for one of his "sensitive nature"—an object of suspicion of both Black and White. No black African ever suspects another man because he is black and great, rather he honours him and will endeavour to emulate him and realise in his efforts that there are no bars to true greatness.

Writing on his visit Paul Robeson says "inter alia":—"It has been said that I am to leave Europe and go back among my own people. Though I shall visit Africa and perhaps spend months among the Africans, I shall return to Europe. I am going back to my people in the sense that for the rest of my life I am going to think and feel as an African—not as a Whiteman. I return to my spiritual fathers whither all Negroes can follow me. I shall study and talk and write. In between, to remind the world that a Negro has something to offer, Paul Robeson will act and sing."

ONE ACCUSED TO HANG

Judgment In Moneylender Murder Case

FARIDPUR, July 13.

Mr. K. B. Roy, Additional Sessions Judge, Faridpur, disposed of a sensational murder case.

The prosecution case was that Satish Chandra Mojumdar, a rich moneylender of the village Salikati P. S. Rajbari, while returning home in the afternoon of the 6th December last, was waylaid and brutally murdered by the accused persons in dock. His head was severed from his body and his skin and eyes removed. One of the accused persons named Jabbar Sheikh, made a confession and was examined as a prosecution witness. The cause of murder as stated by him, was that Satish Babu was an exacting moneylender and so they had been contemplating for a long time past to murder him.

Agreeing with and accepting the majority verdict of jury the Sessions Judge sentenced accused Azim Khan alias Abdul Aziz to death under Section 302 I.P.C., Isoo Molla and Raschid Molla to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 304 read with Section 34 I.P.C. and Jasim Molla to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 201 I.P.C. Three other accused were acquitted on the unanimous verdict of not guilty by the jury.—United Press.

Malabar Letter

GAMBLING MUST BE STOPPED

Government's Request To District Collector

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 11.

The villagers of Nurni, a flourshing Agraharam within the Palghat municipal limits subscribed among themselves and built a new Ganapathi Temple at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and the Kumbhabhishekam ceremony connected with the installation of the idol was performed on a grand scale on Wednesday last. The whole expenditure in connection with the installation was met by Mahamahopadhyaya Anandakrishna Sastrigal of Calcutta.

TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING.

The Government have asked the District Magistrate, Malabar, to see that the provisions of the Madras Gaming Act 1930 are rigorously enforced whenever it is found that any game or games played in a public place or a travelling show or a sideshow attached to a travelling show are games in which the element of chance is considerably greater than the element of skill.

A MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to collect funds for the opening of a Muslim High School in Malabar was held in Calicut. Sultan Arakkal Abdurahaman Raja presided. The Committee considered ways and means of collecting the required sum of one lakh of rupees. Sub-Committees were appointed in different parts of Malabar to collect funds.

A PROTEST MEETING.

In response to notices issued by representatives of Thiya, Christian and Muslim Communities in Calicut a public meeting was held at the Paran Hall on Monday in connection with the "Kesava Day" organised as a mark of protest against the arrest of Mr. C. Kesavan, General Secretary of the S. N. D. P. Yogam when resolutions were passed protesting against the arrest of Mr. Kesavan, promising the support of the people of Calicut to the movement in Travancore on behalf of the Christian, Ezhava and Muslim communities and requesting H. E. the Viceroy to intervene in the matter.

SHAHIDGANJ GURUDWARA DISPUTE

What Sikh Deputation Told Governor

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Sardar Gurmukh Singh 'Musafir,' Hony. Secretary, S. G. P. C., Amritsar, has issued the following statement:—

The Government has published the substance of the talk between His Excellency the Governor and the Sikh deputation. But there are a few points about which some greater detail should be given.

1. The Sikhs had told His Excellency the Governor that they were prepared to accept any uniform national solution of the religious places of all the different communities which had passed in the hands of other communities during the past. But the Sikhs could not admit that the Muslims deserved a treatment which they were not prepared to extend to other communities. This very thing was told to the Muslim leaders who saw the Sikh leaders on 4th July.

2. The so-called mosque was built to try the Sikhs. As recorded in contemporary history, it was Qazi's mosque (court room) and it appears that it was never used as a prayer-mosque. The dark cells in which Sikh men and women were incarcerated during the days of Mir Mannu Khan, still exist in the same compound. The human bones presumably of the Sikh martyrs—are found in every part of the compound and even under the floor of the mosque-shaped building. Heaps of them have been collected during the last week or so.

3. The so-called mosque was in the possession of the Sikhs for the past 170 years, during which time, it was put to different uses. It was at one time used as a Dharamsala where Guru Granth Sahib was recited and publicly worshipped as is clear from inspection note of Syyed Alam Shah E. A. C. dated 10th July 1833 in case No. 112, decided by the Deputy Commissioner on 14th November 1883.

4 During the early days of the Akali movement, some Muslim papers wrote that the building of the so-called mosque should either be made over to the Muslims or demolished as it injured the Muslim susceptibilities to see the mosque-shaped building put to objectionable uses.

5. It was made clear to His Excellency that the object of demolition of the building was not to give offence to the Muslims. It was done so partly to meet the old standing Muslim demand and partly because the building was dangerously dilapidated. The change in the Muslim attitude now and the attitude they have adopted shows a dangerous mentality which has been generated by the Communal Award. If the Sikhs yield to the Muslim show of force in such a clear and justifiable case, the mentality complained of, will increase and it will be more difficult to check afterwards. I wish to add here that the Sikhs never desired to give any offence to the Muslims. During the days of the Akali movement, mosques were permitted to be built in scores of Sikh villages where they were not allowed to be built till then, and 'azan' (Muslim call of prayer) was for the first time permitted in hundreds of Sikh villages. A mosque in Anandpur itself was built for the first time.—United Press.

INDIA'S STATUS ON AGENDA

Stage Set For Empire Parliamentary Association Discussion

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

A correspondent sends the following from London:—

The India contingent to the Empire Parliamentary Conference is now almost complete. Sir Abdur Ranim has been here since April. Mr. K. L. Gauba arrived on the 21st June and was soon followed by Mr. Lahiri Chaudhri, and the Hon. B. K. Basu. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir only remains to arrive to complete the party. Informal talks between the delegates from India have already taken place and an agreed policy is likely.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for the Conference by the British Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The main subjects under discussion will embrace the following topics:—Agricultural policy; Redistribution of population; Overseas Trade; Shipping; and Finance and Monetary Problems.

The Indian Delegation is considering Mr. Gauba's proposal that the Conference should also discuss the question of India's status in the Empire. A decision will probably be arrived when Sir Cowasjee arrives.

ROUND OF ENGAGEMENTS.

A round of engagements of a social nature has been planned. His Majesty the King will receive the delegates at Buckingham Palace on July 8, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Kent, and the Marchioners of Londonderry are entertaining them at afternoon parties. There will also be a garden party at Buckingham Palace, a banquet by His Majesty's Government, a luncheon at the House of Commons at which the Prime Minister will preside, and receptions by the Lord Mayor of London, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Mercers Company. From 18th July the Conference will travel through the important towns of England and Scotland, and receive the hospitality of the cities of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Glasgow. As guests of His Majesty's Government the delegates will witness the Reviews of the Fleet at Spithead, the Army at Aldershot, and the Royal Air Force at Duxford.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

The principal delegates attending the Conference, other than from India, are as follows:—"United Kingdom." Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister; Viscount Hailsham; Lord Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Fitzroy, speaker of the Commons, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald; Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George and the Secretaries of State for the Dominions, Colonies and Air. "Canada." Hon. J. Langstaffe Bowman, speaker of the House of Commons; Senators Cip. Black. Websner. together with the Premiers of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. "Australia": Hon. R. G. Menzies. Attorney General and Minister for Industries together with the Prime Ministers of South Australia and Tasmania. "South Africa": Colonel D. Reitz, Minister of Agriculture.

The Conference begins on July 3rd and is expected to last a month.—A. P.

Zamindars' Solicitude For Peasants' Welfare

JULLUNDUR, July 14.

Brisk preparations are being made for the Zamindars' Political Conference which will be held in the Bhunga ilaqa in the Hoshiarpur district on the 20th and 21st instant, under the auspices of the Kapurthala Central Zamindars League. Several important matters relating to the welfare of the peasantry will be discussed and means devised for their proper organisation in a consolidated body.—United Press.

Bhavanagar News

MERCHANTS' COMPLAINT

Telegram To Sir Prabhashankar Pattani

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 10.

It is reported in the press that a provisional settlement about Kathiawar ports dispute has been reached by the Government of India and Bhavnagar under the terms of which the Government of India will give fifty lacs of rupees to Bhavnagar. Though the settlement is reached Sir Prabhashankar Pattani is still in Simla, and is reported to be ill. Even after the settlement goods sent by Bhavnagar merchants are said to have been detained at Viramgam and Dhandhuka. Merchants of Bhavnagar have sent telegrams to Sir P. Pattani making complaints. Sir P. Pattani is said to have replied to the merchants to have some patience. He is returning to Bhavnagar somewhere about the middle of July.

QUETTA RELIEF COLLECTIONS.

The Montessori training class comprising of men and women teachers from Gujerat, Kathiawar and Cutch which is run by Gijubhai Badheka resolved to observe the last Sunday as Quetta Day. The young people clad in white khaddar had divided themselves in batches to collect the funds for Quetta sufferers. The fund collected by the students approximately amount to six hundred rupees.

"YOUTH AND SEX"

Under the auspices of the Youth League Mr. Harbhai Trivedi of Daxinamurti Vinaymandir delivered an address on "Sex and Youth" in the Theosophical Lodge The meeting was attended by a large number of young men and women. Mr. Harbhai exhorted the audience to adopt a scientific attitude towards sex.

YOUTH LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the members of the Youth League was held on Saturday last. Mr. L. V. Dani, Secretary of the League, reviewed the work that they have been able to do during six months and urged the gravity of the problems facing tenants, and labourers. He also drew their attention to village uplift, and organization of the students on their specific issues.

LABOUR DISPUTE.

The branch of the Majoor Mahajan of Ahmedabad has been working here for the last three years. About three hundred labourers of the Vakil Mills are members of the Majoor Mahajan. The activities of the prominent members are said to be always watched by the mill authorities. A few days ago a member of the Sangh is alleged to have been beaten by a jobber and several other members dismissed without any cause. Later on some of them have been reinstated. The Secretary of the local branch of the Sangh has gone to consult the central authorities in Ahmedabad.

LASCAR SUES SHIP OWNER

Alleged Breach Of Contract

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Before the fourth Sub-Judge of Alipur, a suit has been filed by Noor Ahmed, a lascar of the s. s. "Markhor," against the owner of the ship Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank, Ltd., of Liverpool, their Calcutta Agents, Messrs. Grahams Trading Co. and Mr. E. Thowless, the master of the ship claiming Rs. 20,509 as damages for breach of contract and for tort.

Plaintiff's case was that he joined his service on terms and conditions contained in an agreement between the parties on August 16, 1933. He alleged that the Master of the ship, in spite of his protest and against his will, in violation of the terms of the agreement, compelled him to render active service as a deck lascar on voyages to ports on the east coast of America north of 38 degrees north latitude during the cold season. The result was that he caught severe cold which developed into pthisis.

The defendants denied the allegations and contended, "inter alia" that the plaintiff never rendered any service on deck beyond the 38 degrees north latitude. It was alleged that while the ship was near Gibraltar, plaintiff ceased to render any service owing to a cold which he had contracted and continued to be off duty so long as he was in the ship.

Mr. Thowless, the chief officer, the steward and serang of the ship were previously examined as witnesses for the defence before the ship left Calcutta on its last voyage in February.

Several witnesses were examined for the plaintiff and the hearing was adjourned.—United Press.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Nariman's Challenge To Educated Youth

Asks Them To Fight Illiteracy Instead Of Wasting Time In Tamashas

"If only I can get hundred young men from the city volunteering their services in the cause of education, instead of wasting their time in clubs and cinemas, I can assure you that within five or ten years illiteracy will disappear from the city.

"The sect or the community from which these educated youths come does not matter, provided they are prepared to sacrifice their spare time in the cause of education. You will find that the Congress will immediately take up the work of educating the illiterate of the city and seriously engage themselves in the work of liquidating illiteracy in the city."

The above challenge to the youth of the city was thrown out by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, while addressing the Mogaveera community of the city at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening.

The occasion was the 23rd anniversary of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity with Karnatakis. The above Association was started more than thirty years ago in the City of Bombay and consists of all Karnatakis. The Association runs a night school where nearly three hundred members of the community are educated.

On Sunday afternoon, after the reading of the Annual Report by the Secretary, the prizes for the students who had come out prominently both in the examinations and the sports, were distributed by the Mayor.

Mr. Nagindas Master, addressing the gathering congratulated the organisers of the Association for the splendid work they were carrying on. He said that he was looking forward to the day when all the aided schools in the city—there were many such schools—would be co-ordinated, without any distinctions of caste, creed and community so that every effort could be made to fight illiteracy.

Sardar Thaman Singh praised the work of the Association and said that his experience showed that the Mogaveera community which had contributed a great deal towards the last Civil Disobedience movement, contained youths who were nationalists at heart and would be the first to come forward, when a call from the Congress for their services was given.

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS

Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, the Head Master of the Mogaveera Night School, said that the Night School which was started ten years ago with only 46 students had developed into a big institution today with more than 300 students. He paid a tribute to the co-operation and love of his co-workers who had carried on the work of the institution as if it was their daily duty. He assured the Mogaveera community that he and his co-workers would continue the work that they had undertaken. Aided Schools or for the matter of that running any institution did not depend merely on money. Money was a minor thing. What was required was co-operation between the workers and love of the work they had undertaken. He hoped that several night schools would be started in the city with a view to fight illiteracy which was rampant in the city.

NARIMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of his speech said that his first impression, when he was called upon to preside over the deliberations was that Mogaveera Mandali was a communal organisation, but he later came to know that though the name indicated that the Association was a communal one, it really was a nationalist institution, if it was to be judged from its actions. The speaker felt sorry that he could not give any monetary help to the institution, but he was ready to give his moral support.

Continuing Mr. Nariman appealed to the other communities to emulate the example of the Mogaveera community. He did not believe that the cause of education could be advanced by depending upon public bodies and outside agencies for financial help. Self-help and voluntary help, as in the case of the Mogaveera Mandali, was the real course by which education could be advanced.

CHALLENGE TO YOUTH

Then, Mr. Nariman threw out a challenge to the youth of Bombay and said that if only 100 educated young men came forward to give their services in the cause of education, illiteracy could be completely liquidated in Bombay within five or ten years. He quoted the example of Russia and said that Russia, before the Soviet regime, was steeped in illiteracy. It was even worse than what India was to-day. But after the new regime was established illiteracy was completely wiped out. It was because the educated men and women of the country took upon themselves the task of educating a certain number of persons in his own city.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said education did not mean mere book reading, learning history, geography or arithmetic. Its real meaning was character building and moral education. He appealed to the educated youth to cultivate the spirit of service and co-operation as well as regard for their countrymen and exhorted them to take up the work of educating the uneducated.

After the speech a vote of thanks to the chair was carried with acclamation.

The Mandali then staged a Kanarese drama, which was very much appreciated.

"Religion Seems To Have Had Its Day"

Ministers Of Church Angry At Indian Agent's Speech

(From Our Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, June 23.

Sir Raza Ali has been creating a good impression among the Europeans as an original thinker. Speaking on the racial conflict at the local University under the auspices of the Bantu Studies Circle, Sir Raza Ali gave vent to his conviction that "Religion seems to have had its day." This statement has been criticised vehemently by the prominent missionary leaders.

Rev. J. Bruce Gardner of the Presbyterian Church says that the fact that the various sections of the Christian religion are seeking co-operation is the proof that religion is opening its eyes to a new day of vitality, power and influence. The Rev. William Meara of the Methodist Church contends that no nation or race has ever embodied the principle of the religion of love in human affairs as they apply to our national and international life, and, therefore, we are not justified in saying that religion seems to have had its day. The very Rev. W. A. Palmer declares that the Christian Church stands four-square for the value of the individual and it is in these lands where man has no individual value, but is just a clog in the machine that religion for a time seems to have had its day.

COLOUR PROBLEM DWINDLES.

At a reception in honour of Sir Raza Ali organised by the Indo-European Council and attended by a distinguished gathering Mr. Freeman, the Mayor of Johannesburg made a remarkable speech in favour of equality for the Indians in South Africa. He said: "I hope great strides will be made towards equality, politically speaking, of the different sections of the people inhabiting the country. As I see it to-day the Indian problem does not exist as it appeared to exist a few years ago. It is becoming narrower and smaller every day. It is an anomaly that an individual Indian is prohibited from purchasing property and can only do so when he forms a limited liability company."

PROBLEM OF ASIATICS.

Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Railways and of Defence, has made two important pronouncements on the Indian question recently. Replying to a questioner at Ermelo, he said that he personally had always felt and still advocated, that legislation should be passed to prohibit European girls from accepting employment under Asiatics. The trouble was that all the members of Parliament did not share the view with him. It seemed to him that it was really a matter for public opinion. He added that the public should settle also the matter of buying from Indians. That too was not a matter for the Government, but South Africa was a nation without organisation and without discipline.

Speaking at Carolina, he referred to Asiatic trading and said that it was a matter that had to be dealt with by the Provincial Council. He doubted whether the Provincial Council had the powers to deal with the problem as a whole, but the way then lay open for that body to approach the Central Government. It had always to be borne in mind that the Free State had no Asiatic problem and the Cape hardly any, so that the whole country did not appreciate the difficulties in Natal and the Transvaal in this respect.

OVAMBOS VERY LIKE INDIANS.

Three well-known investigators consisting of Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle, president of the Indian Welfare Association and a well-known archaeologist, and Prof. P. R. Kirby and Dr. A. Galloway recently visited Windhoek in South-West Africa to study the little-known Ovambo tribe of natives have brought a number of specimens of the native arts and crafts which will form a striking addition to the Witwatersrand University Museum. Speaking generally of the Ovambos, Mrs. Hoernle said that many of them had extraordinary beautiful features, very Indian in type. Whether the long ropes of fibre hair as worn by some of the women were a last remembrance of some Indian or Malay blood was not yet known. But there are many things that hinted of the Malay Peninsula and India.

The specimens of arts and crafts include a complete smith's outfit, pottery, basket ware, wooden thistle, examples of women's head dresses and of their ostrich-egg leading.

Violation Of British Democratic Ideals

Kenya Indians And Europeans Join In Attacking System Of Nomination To Legislature

(From Our Correspondent).

ETAWAH, July 11.

Information has been received in the office of the Indian Colonial Association, Ajitmal, from Fiji Islands, of the various meetings of the Indians and Europeans held there.

A large meeting representative of Indians, which was held at Lautaka under the auspices of the Indian Association of Fiji, unanimously passed several resolutions. In the first resolution it strongly opposed and condemned the motion introduced in the Legislative Council of Fiji on May 16. Mr. K. B. Singh without any mandate from the Indian community and supported by Sir Maynard Hedstrom, Sir Henry Scott, Mr. H. H. Ragg and Mr. Munuswami Mudaliar, advocating that the Europeans and Indian members of the Legislative Council be nominated and not elected. In the second resolution it declared its considered opinion that the proposed system of nominated representation is not in the best interests of this colony and His Majesty's subjects resident therein; and that its introduction is a retrograde step, which violates all British democratic ideals and rights of citizenship. In the third resolution a request was made to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for Colonies not to replace the present system of election by a system of nominated representation, and urges that the question of election versus nomination be decided by an election and expression of the views of the electors through the polls.

It is also reported that a cable has been sent to the Government of India to take immediately effective steps to prevent the proposed alteration to provide for nominated representation and to insist on an election under the present constitution, and thus prevent the prolongation of the life of the Legislative Council for another year.

EUROPEANS ALSO PROTEST.

Europeans also held a large meeting at Suva, the Mayor, Hon. Alpor Barker presiding to protest against this. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Noel McFarlane, a solicitor, and was supported by the Major Hon. Willoughby Tottenham, a member of the Legislative Council. It was opposed by Sir Henry Scott and Sir Maynard Hedstrom. But passed by an overwhelming majority:—

"That we the electors in the Southern Division and the residents of Suva are strongly opposed to the introduction of a system of nomination in the Legislative Council of this colony in place of the present elective system. We have enjoyed the franchise for over thirty years, and we consider that the abolition of the franchise would be a retrograde act. As British subjects we affirm our right to have a voice in the administration of this colony and to be represented in the Legislative body.

We do not consider that the introduction of nominative system is in the best interests of the colony and that we demand the retention of our existing elective system. We regard the proposal to introduce a nominative system as a dangerous measure and we strongly urge that steps be taken to have our views placed before the secretary of state for colonies.

EUROPEANS AND INDIANS AGAINST IT.

It may be recalled that some time back a proposal was made to replace the election system by nominative system in the Municipal Councils, but it has now been moved in the Fiji Legislative Council that election be replaced by nominative system, also in case of Legislative Councils. Excepting a few, the majority of both Europeans and Indians is deadly against it. The question has now taken a wider and serious turn. It is nothing but which of the two is better and acceptable to them as a matter of practice and principle. But the Government appear to like the nominated representation. The question, hitherto important, of the Municipal Councils has disappeared and a new has arisen.

NO HOPE OF EARLY SALVAGE

Dr. Gopichand On Govt. Decision About Quetta

LAHORE, July 13.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Secretary, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Lahore, writes:—

The much-awaited Government decision about salvage operations in Quetta has been published. For the present salvage work is to be started on the Bruce Road and St. John Road on the one hand and in Nacari and Kausi on the other. The Punjabi and Sindhi and other Indian residents of Quetta will not gain much from the salvage operations. If the debris had been tackled immediately after the earthquake, many lives could have been saved and almost the whole of the property could have been taken out. With their property people would have been in a position to start their lives afresh and there would have been very little work for the relief organisations to do.

But it is no use brooding over what should have been done. If the difficulties of the Quetta sufferers have increased, our efforts to help them must increase proportionately. The Quetta disaster is not less serious than the Bihar disaster and relief would be required in as large a measure as was given in Bihar.

I am, therefore, confident that people will contribute as liberally to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Quetta Relief Fund, as they did to his Bihar Relief Fund. Now that the hopes, that were being built on the prospect of salvage work being started shortly, have been shattered, there should be no delay and people should rush their donations to Rajen Babu's Fund. All remittances should be sent to "Quetta Central Relief Committee, Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Lahore."—United Press.

HINDU VICTIMS OF 'QUAKE TRAGEDY

Question Of Disposal Of Their Ashes

RAWALPINDI (By Mail).

Malik Maliram of N. W. Railway, who was authorised on behalf of the Rawalpindi Sanatan Dharam Sabha (unregistered) to take in hand the work of the collection of the ashes of the Hindu victims of the Quetta catastrophe, has informed the Sabha that the work has now been completed.

By the courtesy of the Railway authorities, a wagon containing about 300 bags of ashes has been despatched to Hardwar for disposal in the Ganges water. A good deal of hardship was experienced in the collection of the "Ashes" scattered over a big area, and Mr. Hogg, the Provincial Scout Secretary, with his scouts rendered valuable assistance in the matter along with the railway staff.

Gold and silver ornaments found by the party engaged in the work have been deposited with the Local officials by Mr. Hogg.

DISPOSAL OF ASHES.

Goswami Ganesh Dutt, General Secretary, Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore, has issued instructions to the Mahabirdal, Hardwar, to arrange for disposal of the ashes on the arrival of the waggon. Any individual wishing to be present at the time with a view to perform the last rites of their relatives at Hardwar may communicate for detailed information regarding the probable date of the arrival of the waggon with Mr. Krishan Lal Chadha, Saraf, President, Sanatan Dharam Mahabirdal, Pindi.—A. P.

Reported Resignation Of Diwan Of Jhalawar

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 13.

The reported resignation of Rai Bahadur Langar, Diwan of Jhalawar, coming, as it does, close upon the heels of his predecessor's exit, adds a quaint touch to the administrative tangle and is a typical illustration of the element of uncertainty that looms large in the affairs of Indian States.

Though Found Alive There's No Trace Of Woman

Lalchand Tells Viceroy About Missing Survivors Of Quetta 'Quake

KARACHI, July 13.

The "United Press" understands that at the interview of the M. L. A.'s of Sindh with His Excellency the Viceroy, Diwan Lalchand Navalrai pointed out to His Excellency that several cases had been reported according to which certain women and children found alive after the earthquake could not be traced.

His Excellency wanted to know definite and specific instances. Whereupon Diwan Lalchand quoted an instance that one Mr. Paru Singh Maujsingh, clerk of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Larkana, found his brother's wife alive after the calamity. She had valuable ornaments on her person and had escaped with slight injuries. She was removed to hospital. Afterwards she could not be located.

Diwan Lalchand also informed His Excellency that in Karachi he had been told that some women and children in the confusion of the moment had been entrained to the Punjab where their relations had actually gone in quest of them but owing to dearth of adequate facilities had failed to find them out. He cited a concrete example of a boy and a girl of tender ages who were reported to have been seen in the Mahila Mahavidyalaya in the Punjab, but their relations were refused permission and they returned disappointed.

Continuing Diwan Lalchand remarked that it seemed probable that when Quetta was being evacuated, women and children were indiscriminately entrained, consequently some Sindhis might have been removed to the Punjab, and other distant places.

His Excellency was very sympathetic in the matter and said if such concrete instances were supplied, the Government might take the necessary steps.—United Press.

PULLED OUT OF WRECKAGE ALIVE

Quetta Survivors In England On Their Terrible Experiences

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 6.

(By air mail.)

Graphic stories of the destruction of Quetta, the North-West Frontier garrison town, were told at Plymouth on Tuesday last, when 20 women and children who had been evacuated from the earthquake zone arrived in the liner "City of Venice."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Mrs. J. O'Morchore, wife of Major O'Morchore, who, with two children, is proceeding in the liner to Liverpool, bound for her home in Dublin, was wedged between the wall and the roof of their bungalow when it collapsed. "I believe we were the only family living in Litton Road which did not have a casualty," she told me. She was stunned by the rain of bricks and when she recovered she found herself crushed between a wall and the ceiling. "I could hardly move," she added, "but I could hear one of the children crying. I called to the other one, but got no reply. I scrambled out to find that both our children were safe. How we escaped was a miracle."

PULLED OUT ALIVE.

A five-year-old girl who had travelled 6,000 miles alone from India, unaware that her parents are dead landed at Plymouth on Thursday last from the P. and O. liner "Ranpura." She is Joan Robinson, daughter of Captain L. C. D. and Mrs. Robinson, formerly of Tunbridge Wells, who were killed in the earthquake. Captain Robinson only arrived in India in December, after having been stationed for three years at Portsmouth. He joined the Indian Army Ordinance Corps, and he and his family were living in the Alexandra Hotel, Quetta. When the first shock came they were all asleep. Within a minute the wall had collapsed, burying Captain and Mrs. Robinson, but their daughter, who was asleep in a cot at the foot of their bed, was pulled out of the wreckage alive.

TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS.

Miss Robinson was met at Plymouth by her aunt, Mrs. E. B. Redman, whose husband is a prominent member of the Portsmouth cricket club, and who may adopt her. Mrs. Redman told the pressmen that the child did not know that she was an orphan. "She believes that her mother is injured, but she thinks she saw her father driving his car the day after the catastrophe, and that he is alive," she said. During the voyage from India to Plymouth the child was looked after by Mrs. Carslake, wife of Major J. H. Carslake, the Commander of the Baluchistan district. "We were all in bed when the shock came without any warning," declared Mrs. Carslake." The house collapsed and I was terrified. Within five minutes, however, my husband had pulled on thigh boots over his pyjamas and was directing rescue operations." Mrs. Carslake paid a high tribute to the work of the British troops in Quetta after the calamity. "The soldiers acted as farmers, milked the cows, and provided everybody with Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., Col- and food," she concluded.

'QUAKE RELIEF WORK AT DHARWAR

District Committee Formed

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 11.

A public meeting of the Dharwar district was held in the General Hall of the Dharwar Municipality yesterday evening to express sorrow at the loss of lives and suffering on account of earthquake at Quetta and adjacent areas and to offer its heartfelt sympathy to the survivors with Mr. M. J. Dessai, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar, in chair.

Prominent among those present in the meeting were Mr. Davies, I.C.S., Mr. Vidya-Shankar, I.C.S., Mr. Farran Principal of the Karnatak College, Mr. Thornton, Civil Surgeon, Mr. P. P. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, Rao Bahadurs Patil, Hemmadi and Coimbatore, Sardar Laxmanrao Hehlikar, Miss Nadkarni and Miss Watcha.

Proceedings of the meeting commenced with the introductory remarks of Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil, one of the conveners of the meeting.

Then Mr. Dessi, Collector of Dharwar, made a short speech narrating the loss and sufferings of the people of Quetta on account of earthquake and appealed to the people of Dharwar district to make liberal contributions towards the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

A District Committee was formed to collect funds.

FORLORN PEOPLE FROM QUETTA

Lalchand Appeals For Information

KARACHI, July 13.

Diwan Lalchand appeals that before the Government be entrusted with the delicate work of finding out the forlorn people, it behoves that workers should supply him with full particulars and details of such people they have come across and also informs the anxious relations to write to him about their loss.

He further suggests that Karachi and Hyderabad residents should communicate more in this connection with Mr. B. T. Thakkar, Manager, the Central Bank of India.

He also earnestly requests the Punjab leaders and managers of institutions in charge of the refugees to see if there are any Sindhi women and children.—United Press.

RELIEF WORK IN JULLUNDER

JULLUNDUR, July 13.

The Jullundur District Earthquake Relief Committee organised by the District authorities, have so far collected Rs. 3,462 for the 'quake sufferers' relief. Collection still continues.

The Committee in close co-operation with the Quetta Relief Society, is also helping the refugees in preparing their claims for the property left behind in the affected area. As many as 900 refugees were received at this place by the above Society, and conveyed to their respective destinations with utmost care.—United Press.

"Great Orient" And Settlement Of Claims

LAHORE, July 13.

The Great Orient Insurance Co., Lahore, writes:—

We have appointed a special officer to deal with all enquiries regarding our Quetta policy-holders.

The Board of Directors have decided to give special facilities for payment of premium, surrender value and loan etc.—United Press.

HUGE INDIAN ENTERPRISE

Large Imports In India Of Petrol And Kerosene From America & Europe

The "Chronicle" understands that a well-known Indian firm in Bombay will shortly commence importing on a large scale petrol, kerosene and other allied oils from America and Europe, and for that purpose a big company with a large capital is being floated. In the beginning this Company will do business in the Bombay Presidency and Northern and Southern India, and for that purpose will erect installations of tanks to hold 30 to 40 lacs gallons of different oils.

Upto now this business in India has been chiefly monopolised by the European and American firms. The rates for petrol and kerosene in India are being kept much higher than in any country in the world. But by the advent of this new Indian concern in the field for importing these products in large quantities, it is naturally expected that the consumers will be benefited by much lower rates.

As the management of the Company rests in the hands of experienced and influential persons, the success of the enterprise is assured.

A. AND U. TIBBIA COLLEGE

Results Of Ayurvedic Exam.

The following is the result of the final annual examination of the A. & U. Tibbia College Delhi: A. V. Section held in the month of May 1935:—

Dharamdev, 365 (marks), Ayurvedacharya Dhanvantari (degree)

Kuberdatt, 464½ (marks), Ayurvedacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Murarilal, 503 (marks), Ayurvedacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Peyarelal, 468 (marks) Bhishgacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Indernarain, 408 (marks), Bhishgacharya Dhanvantari (degree)

Benarsidass, 453 (marks) Bhishgacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Bhagwandass, (1) 475, (Marks) Bhishgacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Vishwanath, 543, (Marks) Bhishgacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Anandparkash, 490, (Marks) Bhishgacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Sooratsingh, 511, (Marks) Bhishgacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Bashesharchand, 537 (Marks) Bhisgacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Geyanchand, 424, (Marks) Bhisgacharya Dhanvantari (degree).

Improving Indian Sugar Industry

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE APPROVES SCHEMES

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, July 13.

Schemes which would ultimately benefit Indian Sugar Industry have been approved by the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee recommended for sanction a scheme put up by Government of Baroda for a grant of Rs. 20,000 spread over five years for investigation of suitable types of canes for Gujerat. They, however, suggested a modification concerning the employment of personnel in connection with the scheme.

An application from the Government of United Provinces for a grant of Rs. 9,924, spread over a period of five years, for continuance of the study of sugarcane seedlings at Shaharanpur was considered at length and the scheme was approved in principle with the proviso that the estimates should be reduced wherever possible in consultation with the Agricultural Expert to the Council, after Mr. Sethi had seen the arrangements at Flowerdale.

It was agreed by the members of the committee that the Sugarcane Seedling Testing Station at Dacca be continued for another five years at a cost of Rs. 11,800, asked for by Bengal Government.

INSECT PESTS.

The Committee recommended for the sanction of the scheme prepared by the Director of Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research for investigations on insect pests of sugarcane at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. In this connection it was decided that a committee of Entomologists interested in a scheme of future research into insect pest of sugarcane be summoned on the return of the second Imperial Entomologist from his tour abroad and be asked to consider an immediate extension of a scheme to provinces and make such other recommendations as the situation might call for and also to prepare a programme of immediate co-operation between the Central research station and the Punjab and United Provinces. On the question of penalising ratoons, it was agreed that reference should be made to provincial agricultural departments for information on certain points raised during the discussion and also to factory owners.

SCANDAL OF FIRST MAGNITUDE

Evil Of Corruption From Elections Must Be Rooted Out, Says Satyamurti

MADURA, July 12.

"If the Congress roots out the evil of corruption from the elections to and in the administration of local bodies, it will have deserved well even if it does nothing else, for this has become a scandal of the first magnitude in recent years," says Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., in the course of an appeal to the voters of the Chidambaram and Madura Municipalities and the District Boards of North and South Arcots, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, to support the Congress candidates in the next elections to these bodies.

"So far as this Province is concerned the fight for the Congress is to be directed more against the Justice Party than against the Government," adds Mr. Satyamurti.

Mr. Satyamurti appeals to all those who do not definitely hate the Congress to join the party and support it so that the local bodies can be snatched from "the hands of cliques and make them subserve the highest needs of the nation in local as well as in national spheres."—United Press.

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T. S. DIAMOND JUBILEE

Great Preparations For Celebrations Afoot At Adyar

MADRAS, July 13.

It will be sixty years on November 17 next, since the Theosophical Society was founded by Colonel H. S. Olcott and Madame H. P. Blavatsky. Great preparations are afoot at Adyar, Madras, the Society's International Headquarters, for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations along with the International Convention commencing on Decembr 25.

The Diamond Jubilee Convention promises to be the greatest in the Society's history. All General Secretaries of the Society from fifty different countries in which the Society is organised, are expected to attend.

JUBILEE BOOKS.

As a fore-runner to the Convention, Dr. G. S. Arundale is publishing three Diamond Jubilee books, the first just off the press, is entitled "You," and is an epitome of his conception of Theosophy. The second will be "Freedom and Friendship: the call of Theosophy and the Theosophical Society"; and the third "Youth: A study in Education." These are vital books on fundamental subjects.

A "straight theosophy campaign" organised from the Adyar Headquarters, is already in progress in numerous countries, and will reach its climax in December during the course of the International Convention.

The president is urging various sections and lodges throughout the world to arrange Liaison Gatherings, more or less following the Adyar programme so that the world-wide Convention at Adyar may form the heart of a very real organism and a very real brotherhood."—United Press.

SIKAR JATS' APPEAL FOR JUSTICE

(From A Correspondent).
AJMER, July 13.

The President, Sikar Jat Punchayat informs from Jaipur that hundreds of Sikarwati Jats have arrived at Jaipur by train and by foot to request the Vice-President, Jaipur, to appoint an impartial committee to enquire into the alleged murders and looting perpetrated in Khudi Kudan and other Sikar villages.

Sikar Jat Punchayat requests the British Government and State officials to give justice.

Meerut Municipal Administration

MEERUT, July 13.

The report of the working of the Meerut Municipality shows that the working in the Board has been anything but smooth and during a period of two years, seven times, vote of no-confidence was brought against the Chairman without any success.

The sanitary aspect of the report goes to show that the "mohollas" are very much congested and the drainage system requires a complete overhauling. Plague and small-pox broke out during the year in an epidemic form. The attack was severe in the beginning but became mild afterwards. The drainage of the town is very defective. The levels of all the "nalas" are faulty.—United Press.

WHY DABBLE IN POLITICS?

Bidar Arya Samaj Office Ordered To Be Closed By Collector

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, July 13.

By the orders of the District Collector of Bidar Arya Samaj 'Nalenga' has been closed and all articles are confiscated. The building in which the Arya Samaj office existed has been ordered to be demolished as it is alleged that the Samaj authorities constructed a few walls without obtaining the necessary permission.

The District Collector in his order says that the Arya Samajists in that guise were delivering political speeches which are liable to create hatred towards Government. Local Arya Samajists are much perturbed over the action of the Collector.

ARYA SAMAJ AND NIZAM'S GOVT.

International League's Appeal To H. E. H. For Intervention

NEW DELHI, July 12.

The Secretary of the International Aryan League has issued the following to the Press:—

A disquieting and alarming telegram has been received from the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad State, wherein it is alleged that "a Tehsildar closed the Hawankund and Nilanga Arya Samaj Office and confiscated the goods unlawfully."

It is most deplorable that in spite of the best efforts of the Aryan League to improve the good relations between the Arya Samaj and the Nizam's Government, events are taking a bad turn in Hyderabad State owing to the alleged ill-advised actions of some of the local officials.

The Aryan League has wired to the Political and Revenue Members of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government to immediately intervene in the matter and make necessary inquiries. It is hoped that the higher authorities will soon intervene in the matter and take early steps to check this unfortunate tendency, which, if allowed to grow is bound to result in the estrangement of the relations existing between the State and the Arya Samajist subjects.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF MEERUT HARIJANS

No Facilities For Drinking Water In Rural Areas

MEERUT, July 13.

"The plight of Harijans in the rural areas of the province and specially in Meerut is pitiable. They live in quarters over-ridden with dust and dirt, with the result that they fall easy victims to all sorts of diseases, and to crown their misery they cannot even procure good drinking water" says the District Health report for the year 1934-35.

Continuing the report says, that the Meerut Achudhar Committee under the direction of Pundit Algurai Shastri of the Servants of India Society, has been doing a good deal of work among the Harijans of the district and although their work in itself is very creditable yet the District has got large number of villages where there are no facilities for drinking water for Harijans.—United Press.

BIHAR BAN ON BOMBAY LEAFLETS

PATNA, July 12.

The following leaflets and pamphlets printed at the Vikram Printing Press, Bombay, have been proscribed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa under Section 4 of the Press Act, 1931:—(1) "Comrade Dange's Huge Welcome"—A leaflet in Marathi, printed and published by M. Fotkar; (2) "A Manifesto of the All-India Lal (Red) Trade Union Congress to the Indian Workers"—a leaflet in Marathi, printed and published by Bhayyaji Kulkarni; (3) "Pamphlet No. 2, the View Point of the International Communist Opposition"—a pamphlet in English published by Y. K. Koudhvikar, General Secretary, the Independence of India League from Vallabh Bhuvan, Bombay.—United Press.

14 COUNTRYMADE BOMBS SEIZED

AMRITSAR, July 13.

Special staff have seized fourteen countrymade bombs at the residence of a Sikh in Tahrpura village. The bombs have been sent for chemical examination.

No arrest has been made—A.P.

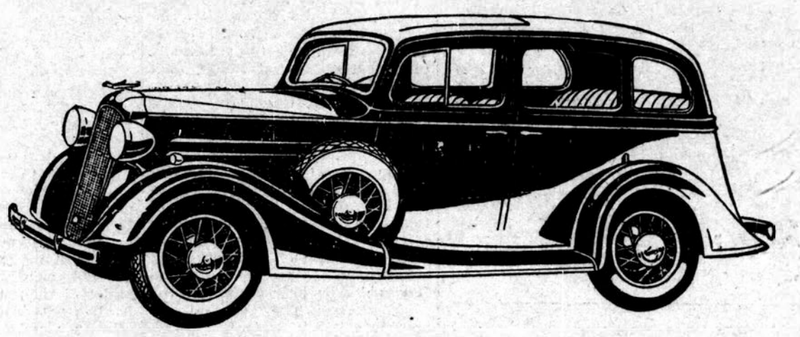
POONA to LONDON and BACK

in a

VAUXHALL CAR

fitted with

INDIA TYRES



Mr. A. H. Khasgiwale, an Indian barrister of Poona, who made the outward journey to London in 29 days (in itself a new record), has now completed the return journey to Bombay in 24 days thus breaking his own existing record.

A triumph of endurance and dependability for both

VAUXHALL and INDIA TYRES.

Before you buy anything else see what these two outstanding BRITISH PRODUCTS have to offer.

THE BOMBAY GARAGE

CHOWPATTY, BOMBAY

SUGAR-CANE FARM IN SOUTH TRAVANCORE

Rs. 6,000 Sanctioned For Experiments

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.).

The proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 in the Travancore budget for 1935/36 for telephone installation from Alleppey to Quilon and from Trivandrum to Nagercoil was passed by the Standing Finance Committee of the Travancore Legislature at its meeting held yesterday under the presidentship of Sir Muhammad Habibullah, the Dewan. The Indian trunk telephone line, it will be remembered, now extends upto Alleppey.

SUGARCANE FARM.

The Committee considered a proposal for opening a sugarcane farm in South Travancore and agreed to the provision of Rs. 6,000 on the understanding that the experiments would first be made by the local Agricultural Inspector. The original proposal under this head was for the allotment of Rs. 12,000. The allotment of Rs. 500 in connection with the creation of a Board of Agriculture in Travancore was sanctioned and Rs. 43,000 was allotted for temporary staff for jenmikaram settlement.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The proposal for the establishment of a new health unit in Shertallai and three rural units at Tovala, Shencottah and Peermade, involving an expenditure of Rs. 31,815 was rejected by the Committee yesterday. The Committee agreed to a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of films for health educational propaganda and Rs. 10,000 for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes.—A. P.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S S. INDIAN TOUR

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 13

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, Commerce Member, is undertaking a three weeks' tour in South India. He is leaving Simla on the 22nd and reaches Bombay on 24th morning. He leaves Bombay on 25th afternoon and halts the next day at Poona. He then proceeds via Madras and reaches Bangalore on 28th morning. After halting at Bangalore on 29th and at Mysore on 30th, Sir M. Zafrullah reaches Ootacamund on 31st afternoon and stops there till August 2 when he proceeds to Ernakulam (Cochin(where he stops till the fifth. Trivandrum will be next visited. Sir M. Zafrullah returns to Simla on the morning of August 12.

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Indian Vernacular Press advertising campaign, which the Indian Tea Cess Committee launched in March this year for a preliminary period of three months only has recently been concluded.

Encouraged by the results of the inaugural campaign, the India Tea Cess Committee, it is understood, have made more elaborate plans for advertising tea in the Indian Press for ensuing nine months.

In selecting their advertising media, the Committee have been guided as before by two considerations, first, that the Provinces where the Committee's practical demonstration work is in progress should be adequately served, and second, that as many vernacular publications as possible, circulating in those areas should be utilised.

ADVERTISING SCOPE DOUBLED.

The advertising media are expected to comprise over a hundred publications, circulating generally in the Provinces of the United Provinces, Madras, Bihar, Bengal, and Hyderabad, so as to tie up with Tea Cess field operations in every area under these Provinces. The Tea Cess advertising media will include dailies, monthlies, weeklies, bi-weeklies and fortnightlies. English, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu. Thus, the scope of advertising has been more than doubled, as the preliminary campaign was only in fortyseven papers.

The committee contemplate addressing their propaganda to all classes of Indian population, at present within the reach of the vernacular press, and particularly literate Indian women in middle-class homes, who obtain news through monthly magazines.—United Press.

HOW GOVT. CAN HELP VILLAGES

Punjab Commissioner On Scope Of Rural Uplift Scheme

SIMLA (By Mail.)

Mr. F. L. Brayne, Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, explained to Press Correspondents invited to tea by K. B. Dr. S. N. A. Jafri to meet Mr. Brayne, the scheme for rural uplift which the Punjab Government is working out.

SCOPE FOR INCREASE.

Describing the sphere for increasing wealth of the Punjab he said that improved method of cultivating wheat alone could increase wealth by 4 crores of rupees annually; another 6 crores could be added by conserving manure and using it. At present crores worth of manure was washed into the sea. Consolidation of holding was proceeding at the rate of 60,000 acres a year but as it cost Government Rs. 1-3 per acre financial difficulties intervened. But he hoped that after enacting a measure, now under consideration, on the lines of the Central Provinces it may be possible to halve and cost and, later on, to realize it entirely from the cultivators so that consolidation would then need no financial grant from Government and could go full-steam ahead.

The read crux of the question in the opinion of Mr. Brayne was the education of girls and enlightenment of women. If he had his way he would spend substantial amount of money out of Government of India's grant for this purpose. At present out of 11 lakhs provided for education in the Punjab only half a lakh was spent on girl education. It was up to the Press to do propaganda on this line and strengthen the hands of the Members of the Punjab Council to bring about this much-needed reform.

A number of questions were put to Mr. Brayne including those emphasising the need for restoring to village its age-long autonomy and ensuring that the uplift movement resulted in purchase of goods which were produced in villages or at least within the country. Mr. Brayne assured that the entire programme was in the best interests of village uplift but there was a limit to the extent to which Government finances could help in organizing village craft and industries, and introducing other measures.—A. P.

DOG'S PREMONITION OF LIGHTNING

Men Sleeping Under Tree Saved In Nick Of Time

LUDHIANA, (By Mail.)

A problem in animal psychology is presented by the case of a dog which seemed to have the prescience of a coming thunderbolt and by its timely barking saved the lives not only of its own litter but of eleven human-beings as well.

It had been very sultry and close at Ludhiana for the last few days. Cloud movements were noticeable on the night of July 8 and at about 2 o'clock in the morning there was such a terrific thunderclap as shook and terrified the whole town. Everyone who was wakened by it said that the lightning was bound to have caused loss to life and property somewhere nearby. In the morning it was known that the lightning had fallen on an old neem tree situated on the south-western corner of the Khankah shrine where the Raushni fair is being held these days. Owing to the sultry weather about a dozen persons were sleeping under this old tree and a dog with its puppies had also made its home there.

Just before 2 a.m., when the thunderclap occurred, the dog seems to have removed its whelps one by one to another place and then set up such a barking and moaning that all those sleeping under the tree got up from their slumbers. They had a particular reason for doing so because there was a widespread belief that underneath the neem tree there was a big black snake, and the persistent barking of the dog caused the men to suspect that the snake was probably out. No sooner had all the party got up from their beds and gone to where the dog was than the tree was struck by a clap of lightning as a result of which its bark and leaves were completely scared.

It is believed that but for the curious behaviour of the dog just at that time there would have been many casualties among the party sleeping there.—A. P.

Lure of Ajanta
of the Caves and the Toilet
SOAP, SNOW & HAIR-OIL
AJANTA was a vision of Indian art and Ajanta was a vision of Indian toilet manufacture. Like the artists of old we have realised the vision and there they lie things of beauty and things of joy for ever.
HASCO

Available at all leading Stores

Sole Agents:—

B. P. VORA & Co.,
126, Princess St., Bombay, 2.

The India Fan

BETTER BREEZE AT HALF THE COST

EFFICIENT & ECONOMICAL
An Entirely INDIAN PRODUCT!

Manufacturer:—
INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD.,
CALCUTTA

Sole Agents,

KAYCEE & CO. LTD.

KAYCEE LAHORE-BOMBAY-CALCUTTA-MADRAS. KAYCEE

Bombay Office:—AJAM BUILDINGS, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Bombay Distributors:—
(1) London Eastern & American Trading Co., Hammam Street, Fort
(2) Trinity Electric Syndicate, Princess Street.

A
TRIUMPHANT
MARCH
in
NEW BUSINESS

YEAR				PAID FOR
1928	...	...	...	18,59,000
1929	...	...	...	36,37,000
1930	...	...	...	56,95,000
1931	...	...	...	68,74,500
1932	...	...	...	75,65,000
1933	...	...	...	1,29,17,000
1934	...	...	...	1,56,07,000

THE
BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
Born In 1871 & Going Strong.
Fort, : : : : : : BOMBTY.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Continued From Page 8

reduced to small vassal States. They, therefore, broke the Triple Alliance and preferred to join France to carry on war against Germany and Austria. Italy cannot now be easily turned to revert to the old policy of a pro-German and anti-French alliance. The Abyssinian situation, therefore, remains, as one might say, as it was. However, Italy has placed herself in such a position that she must take a decisive step in October as soon as weather reports from Abyssinia become favourable to her. In the present Italo-Abyssinian crisis the inter-European jealousies look like being a more powerful saviour of Abyssinia's independence than the moral power of the League of Nations.

General Election In 1936

As regards the internal situation in Great Britain, matters are again at a standstill. The financial situation in America and in France has not led to any crisis or upheaval and the British National Government has, therefore, not been able to proclaim to the world its special virtue. As I have stated before, there are no new stunts on which the nation can be stampeded into a general election in favour of the Government and the earlier conviction remains that the General Election will come somewhere about February of 1935 on the humdrum basis of a new bribery budget with a promise of reduction in the income-tax to the middle-classes and in beer duties to the working class. The general atmosphere just now is hardly favourable to the Government especially in respect of its foreign policy. The great Peace Ballot meeting at the Albert Hall held last week was followed this week by a great and weighty peace conference which lasted for four days.

London Peace Conference

The Peace Conference studied the whole world situation and it was addressed by official representatives of China and Japan. The purpose of the Conference held at the Friends' House was to arouse national conscience against the dangers of wars in different parts of the world and the inefficiency of the present Government measures to stop them. One remarkable feature of the Conference was that the pacific supporters gave great weight to Communist speakers and questioners. The Communist delegates asserted that the unity of China depended entirely and solely upon the success of the Chinese Soviets. Mr. Campbell, who spoke as the leader of the Communist Delegation, made a great impression on the Congress by his analysis of the world situation and he laid emphasis on the fact that no British policy can truly be a peace policy unless it was first a policy of conceding complete independence to the people of India. A young Indian, who was a delegate, used masterly tactics at the Conference; he kept on changing his seat to avoid the stewards who wanted to eject him and put very inconvenient questions to the platform speakers among whom was Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the former Labour Secretary of State for India. The authorities at the India Office and India House are reported to be taking notice of the "unruly" conduct not only of this young Indian rebel but of many others. The Peace Conference was further strengthened by a vast demonstration against War and Fascism that was organised in the Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon.

"L. G.'s" Damp Squib

Taking advantage of this rapidly growing mass feeling in the country in favour of peace, Mr. David Lloyd George, the well-known political juggler from Wales, came out with his "New Deal" plan by holding a big Convention in the Central Hall at Westminster on Monday last. The whole of his "New Deal" plan is made a mystery by L. G. himself more than by anybody else because as a mystery document, he thinks, it would command great weight than if its contents were revealed to the public. His various schemes are of the type of the usual speculative schemes, of spending money here and there to see if that would create employment as well as future profits. He talked, for instance, of putting 500,000 of British unemployed workers once again in agricultural line on land development. Any school boy can see that this may give work to these unfortunate people though at a lower standard of life than industrial workers. Mr. George thinks that this is better than giving them a dole but he seems to forget the evil consequences of his scheme in other directions. If more food is produced in Great Britain, there will be less food to bring from abroad which means that there would be so much less shipping trade between Britain and other countries. This will create additional unemployment among industrial workers and seamen. "L. G.'s" scheme stands condemned as of no special value and the Government is going on with the usual style of developing schemes of road building, rationalisation and electrification of railways, etc.

If at the private interviews with the Cabinet Committee of the Government "L. G." had agreed to play a certain part which would have helped the present Government in the general election fight, he would have certainly been accepted as a friend of the Government. But to accept him seriously as a great economic expert would make the Government look ridiculous and, therefore, the Government has once more sent him back to his wilderness. As might well be expected from a political chess-player he is still persisting in his threat to organise a formidable opposition to the Government at the General Election. He thought of raising a big crusade on the question of reconstruction of British industrial prosperity on the unknown plan of his secret and still unpublished "New Deal". He has not dared to make his scheme a public property and then challenge the Government to adopt it under the pressure of favourable public opinion.

His New Crusade

He has now quickly discovered that the Government could be attacked more vigorously in the name of a peace policy. He, therefore, raised a new crusade on Monday under the joint title of Reconstruction and Peace. The word "Peace" brought him the support of a large section of influential Churchmen, who obviously did not understand much about his economics. "L.G." told his followers at the Central Hall that he would only popularise the great question of economic restoration and peace in Europe in such a manner that all Government candidates as well as Opposition Labour and Liberal candidates will have to agree to his demands. This immediately roused anger and alarm among the Churchmen who had promised to support him. "L.G." is, therefore, now left to scream in his wilderness and to form a party of his own political children at the next General Election. His great national convention in London, organised on the strength of his big political fund, has not advanced his propaganda nor will he be able to make much mark when he holds many conferences in the provinces as promised at the Central Hall. He appears not to know what he exactly wants these conferences to do, nor those who attended Monday's Convention became wiser as regards his "New Deal" scheme.

KHAN OF KALAT PRAISES VICEROY

SIMLA, (By Mail).

His Highness the Khan of Kalat has addressed a long letter to the Viceroy of India appreciating much and thanking him and his officers for the relief work done to the sufferers of his state, Mastung.

The Khan goes so far to praise the Viceroy and his relief agents as to say: "Your Excellency's visit to Mastung has done so very much to give consolation to me and those of my Sardars and my people who have suffered, and to encourage us to meet the task before us—a task we can face the more cheerfully in the knowledge of your personal interest and sympathy."—United Press.

Afghan Consulate Changes

NATHIAGALI, July 13.

Following recent reshuffling of provincial governors in Afghanistan there have been further changes among Consul abroad.

Yarmohdkhan, ex-Afghan Consul at Karachi has been appointed Consul-General at Taskhant. Abdur Rehman Khan and Mohd-yusaf Khan, Foreign Office, Kabul, have been appointed Consul at Bombay and Vice Officer at Peshawar respectively.—A. P.

United Press understands that Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A has given notice of about 25 questions for discussion in next session of the Assembly in connection with the Quetta affairs.—United Press.

They use up energy all day... they need

EXTRA STRENGTH for GROWING!

HORLICK'S is rich in energy, gives the extra nourishment children need

CHILDREN are always on the move, active with body or brain: planning something, doing something, learning something...

Actually they use up more energy for their size than grown-ups. *And they have to grow, as well.*

The danger is that they may outgrow their strength — become delicate, susceptible to illness. To prevent it, doctors know that they need special nourishment, to replace the energy they expend and to build up sturdy muscles and strong bones.

How HORLICK'S helps

You needn't have any anxiety that your children will outgrow their strength if you take one simple precaution: add a glass or two of Horlick's to their daily diet.

Horlick's is a concentrated food which renews energy rapidly, giving children all the energy they need. In addition it contains an ample supply of body-building nourishment, and, what is so important, it is easy to digest; every particle can be turned into nourishment without upsetting the digestion. That's why Horlick's is a universal standby in convalescence, when strength must be built up without over-taxing the weakened system.

What HORLICK'S is

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch. Besides a due proportion of body-building protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most easily assimilated form. Horlick's is 100 per cent nourishment—no waste-matter. Children love it, and it is always perfectly safe. Completely soluble, it is easily mixed, hot or cold: it is particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S
The *Original* Malted Milk
—100 PER CENT ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

JOBLESS WOMEN IN MINING AREAS

Need For Appointing Woman Welfare Worker To Organise Relief

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, Mrs. Kale, Miss Wingate of National Y. W. C. A., Miss Copeland, Mrs. Renuka Roy, and Mrs. Kamala Chatterjee, Convener of the Labour Sub-Committee, All-India Women's Conference, have issued the following appeal for funds and for appointing a woman organiser of women's welfare in the mining areas:—

The public are aware that at the International Labour Conference, it has been decided that the system of employing women in the mines for underground work should be abolished.

REPLACING WOMEN BY MEN.

As things stand at present, by a Government of India regulation such employment would entirely cease in India by 1939. Many coal mines in India are proceeding to replace woman labour by men and some have already done so. By this process 15,278 women were eliminated from underground work up to 1933, and 10,002 women from employment above ground. These figures should be considerably increased by now.

EFFECT OF ELIMINATION.

In October last, the All-India Women's Conference appointed a committee to study the effects of this elimination and this Committee found that this change, having come at a time when unemployment is intense and the scale of wages very meagre, is causing great hardship, because the women's wages from now an essential part of the earnings of the family.

The eliminated women are also not getting enough surface mining work to make up for this loss; in fact, only a small percentage can be absorbed in such work.

TO MITIGATE DISTRESS.

In view of these facts, while the period of transition lasts, the members, All-India Women's Conference are very keen on appointing a wholetime woman-welfare worker as their representative in the mining area, to look after the well-being of the dismissed women workers. This distress could be largely mitigated by employing these women in surface work, in cottage industries or even by inducing mine-owners to fix a minimum wage and graduate dismissals more evenly.

The Conference unfortunately has no reserve funds and is unable to keep a woman organiser of women's welfare in the mining areas unless sufficient funds can be raised for this purpose. We appeal therefore to the public to come forward and contribute generously for this cause.—United Press.

MURDER CASE ACCUSED DISCHARGED

JULLUNDUR, July 13.

For want of sufficient evidence to support the prosecution allegations against the accused, Chaudhury Rattan Singh, 1st Class Magistrate discharged one Bhagwan Singh, Jat of the Ferozepur district, who had been prosecuted in connection with the "Kotla Surajmal Murder Case" for the alleged murder of one Achhar Singh of Kotla Surajmal in Shahkote thana in conspiracy with one Lal Singh.

It may be recalled that his accomplice Lal Singh was condemned to death by the Jullundur Sessions Court, but was subsequently acquitted by the Hoshiarpur Sessions Court as a result of his retrial.—United Press.

TEMPLE BURGLED

(From Our Correspondent).

KHANDWA, July 12.

A theft was committed in the local Vithal Mandir in the early hours of Monday. A gold crown which was placed on the head of an idol is missing. The matter was immediately reported to the police who are making every effort to trace the culprit. No arrest is yet made.

Khandwa is having continuous downpour for the last four or five days. If it does not stop now, it is feared, the cultivators will get no time for weeding which if not done will greatly damage the crops this year also.

MAHASABHA CABINET MEETS

GAYA, July 12.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met here yesterday, under the Presidentship of Bikshu Ottama, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

Bhai Parmanand, the working president, Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee, Sjt. Padmaraj Jain, Swami Satyananda, Lala Narain Dutt, Babu Jagatnarain Lal, Bikshu Anandkusalyayan and Sjt. Narendra Nath Das attended the meeting.—United Press.

TRAFFIC RULES FOR CYCLISTS

Hyderabad Police Chief Out To Avert Serious Accidents

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail.)

The universality of the push-bike as a means of transport in Hyderabad and Secunderabad—there are no less than fifty thousand on the streets in the city to-day—has created an acute traffic problem for the police in recent months.

With a view to curb the irresponsibility of a section of these, which has resulted in several serious accidents, both the Hyderabad City Police Commissioner and the Residency authorities have issued notifications containing important amendments to the existing regulations.

Under these, children under twelve years of age are forbidden to ride a cycle in a public road, while others are required to paint the rear mudguards of their cycles in white, to the extent of nine inches from the rear end, and to have a rear reflector affixed to this portion of the mudguard.

Cyclists are also forbidden to ride more than two abreast, and have to keep to the extreme left of the road thus allowing as much space as possible for faster vehicles. They are also required to observe all traffic rules, signs and signals.

A cyclist who carries a second individual on his machine, either on the crossbar, pin or "carrier," will be proceeded against by the police in the same way as those offending against the foregoing regulations; while riding a cycle at night without a head-light will entail a fine of Rs. 5 for every such offence.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 14, 1991.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 13, 1354.
Parsi: Behman 12, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
High Tide: 11.39; 23.16.
Low Tide: 4.37; 7.42.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

A meeting of the members of the 'Sri Ramanjaneya Bhajana Mandali' will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. at the G. S. B. Sabha's Office, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

TUESDAY, July 16.

Improvements Committee meeting 4-10 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom Dinshaw Meherjirana will speak on The Significance of marriage and the preservation of chastity.

SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

In the Silk Merchants' Association's "Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund" the sum of Rs. 10,000 has been paid as donation by the Silk Merchants of Kobe (Japan); Rs. 3,000 from the Silk Merchants of Cairo; Rs. 590 from the Silk Merchants of Pondicheri and Rs. 451, from the Silk Merchants of Malta. Adding this to the previous balance of Rs. 28,840 makes the total amount of Rs. 42,881.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

To meet the convenience of the students, Lectures in Terminal Course in Political Institutions (Modern Constitutions) will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the South Wing, University Buildings.

Professor C. Fernandes, will meet his students in Political Institutions (Modern Constitutions) to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, B.A., will read a paper in Gujerati on the following subject:—

"Zarathushtra has not considered Angra in the Gathas as a mighty Evil Entity, as Ahriman or Satan, and as an opponent of Ahura Mazda. Angra is represented in the Gathas as the wavering, fickle and temporarily evil aspect of a thinking human mind only."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Baby Face Harrington" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"Cardinal Richelieu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIC—"Ah-E-Mazluman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Gold Diggers of 1935" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Red Morning" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Kentucky Kernels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lightning Warrior" (Serial last Instalment) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music Persian Songs. (H.M.V.)
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections.
2 p.m. Close Down.
European Programme.
5-30 p.m. A relay of Empire Station if satisfactory.
Indian Programme.
6 p.m. Fifteen Minutes with Latest Musical Hits.
6-15 p.m. Light Music. Miss Gulab Dharandahr.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-45 p.m. Interval.
Indian Programme.
8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
European Programme.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9 p.m. Mrs. B. W. O'Brian. An Appeal on behalf of Needy Children.
9-15 p.m. The Week's Sport By A. G. A. Norman.
9-30 p.m. The Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Conducted by Dr. Weissmann, Kate Winter, Soprano, Alfred Hohn. Pianoforte, Orchestra, Kate Winter, Orchestra, Alfred Hohn, Orchestra, Kate Winter, Orchestra

"ESTHER" AT OPERA HOUSE.

Under the patronage of Mr. Meyer Nissim the boys and girls of the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School will stage to-day (Monday) "Esther," a thrilling Biblical drama of the liberation of an oppressed people from the Persian Captivity by the most weak hand in the Universe. Rates of admission: Reserved Seats: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1 and Unreserved Seats: 8 as.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when a lecture on excavations at Mohenjo-Daro, Illustrated with lantern Slides will be delivered by Mr. K. N. Dikshit, M. A. Deputy Director of Archaeology. The lecture is open to the public.

Dir.: Western India Theatres Ltd.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
DAILY 3 SHOWS:
5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
HELD OVER for the FOURTH 4th WEEK
EASTERN ARTS'
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AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN THE PRESIDENCY

Interpellations In Bombay Council: Government Averse To Introducing Any Fresh Legislation

In the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Tairsee asked the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that difficulties of transport and scarcity of labour were envisaged in the report of Dr. Raitt on the possibility of utilising the Bamboos of the Dangs (Surat) and the Kanara Districts for paper pulp;

(b) if so, whether Government have bestowed any consideration on obviating those difficulties;

(c) whether the possibility of working up Bamboo Cellulose into pulp for paper was tested and results recorded;

(d) whether Government are aware that the Indian Bamboo Pulp enjoys substantial protection (Rs. 56-4-0 per ton);

(e) whether Government are aware that there are three paper mills working with a significant output and patronage in the Town and Presidency of Bombay;

(f) whether Government are aware that there is a growing demand for Swadeshi makes of blotting, writing, packing and bagmaking papers;

(g) if the answers to (d), (e) and (f) are in the affirmative, whether Government have considered the feasibility of making the indigenous Bamboo Pulp a business proposition for the Presidency?

The Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto: (a) No. It was the absence of the necessary lime deposits in Kanara which prevented any chance of the scheme being carried out.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, where it was discovered that the "dowga" bamboo produces perfectly good pulp.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes, but one of these is working irregularly.

(f) Yes.

(g) Yes. It has however been found that the present demand for paper pulp in the Presidency proper and the adjoining provinces is not sufficient for the establishment of the smallest economic unit of Bamboo pulp plant. The present demand for Bamboo pulp in the Presidency is about 2,000 tons per year while the output of the smallest economic unit of bamboo pulp factory is considered to be not less than 5,000 tons per year.

BARAWALA VILLAGES TO LIMBDI STATE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked the Finance Member to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that Government in the past gave promise that as and when the question of ceding jurisdiction of Barawala villages to Limbdi State is considered, the people of the said villages would be consulted;

(2) whether the question has progressed any further is so, what stage it has reached;

(3) whether the people of Barawala villages have been consulted, if the question is decided; if not, whether they will be consulted;

(4) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the issue of "Janmabhoomi" of the 5th March 1935 which states that the decision in the matter is taken; if so, what is that decision.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (1) The Government of Bombay have not given any promise that when the question of ceding jurisdiction over Barawala villages to Limbdi State is considered, the people of the said villages will be consulted. Attention is however invited to the reply given by the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly on 30th March 1935 which runs as follows:—

"The matter is under consideration but no decision to transfer the administration of Barwala villages to the Ruler of Limbdi will be taken without first ascertaining the wishes of inhabitants of the villages."

(2) The question is still under consideration.

(3) Vide reply to (1) above.

(4) Does not arise.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah (Hyderabad District): asked the Revenue and Finance Member to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that owing to the continued economic depression for the last five years the agriculturists have incurred heavy debts in Sind as well as in the Presidency;

(b) whether Government are aware that the agriculturist in Sind has to pay a rate of interest ranging from 25 to 40 per cent to the village Bania;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government charge him a much higher rate of interest than that at which they themselves borrow;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps so far to relieve the agriculturist in the Presidency and in Sind of the burden of his indebtedness since the issue of the Report of the Banking Inquiry Committee;

(e) whether Government intend bringing any measure in the Council to relieve the agriculturist of the Presidency of his indebtedness, similar to that taken up in the Punjab, United Provinces, Madras and Central Provinces during the course of the last one year?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (a) Government are aware that indebtedness is prevalent among the agriculturists but they are unable to estimate its increase since the slump in prices began.

(b) The rate of interest charged by the sawkars on their loans advanced to the agriculturists is not uniform. There are several factors governing the fixation of this rate of interest, viz., solvency and credit worthiness of the borrower and the sense of his loyalty to the lender. In the case of secured debts, the nature and value of holdings, the distance of the holding from the sawkar's village, the previous encumbrances on the land, are the chief determining factors. The sawkar, therefore, determines and settles the rate of interest with the debtor on the merits of each individual case.

(c) Government have in the past been granting tagavi loans at rates which did not allow for a sufficient margin for cost of administration and losses due to bad debts. Consequently the Reorganisation Committee drew the attention of Government to the loss that was steadily being incurred on tagavi loan transactions and recommended that such transactions should be constituted into a separate fund, and that the rates of interest should be so fixed as to make the fund self-supporting. Government accepted this recommendation on the understanding that in view of falling interest rates it should be possible to do this by not making reductions in the lending rates. Still the rates of interest on tagavi loans have since been further reduced.

(d) So far Government have not found it necessary to take any special measures beyond giving liberal suspensions and remissions in suitable cases. In view of the increased arrears of co-operative societies and the fall in the general rate of interest, the rate of interest on debts owed by members of co-operative societies has been reduced, provided a certain percentage of dues and overdues is paid. Government have also relaxed the existing orders regarding loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, by making them available in all areas and not those which were special tracts on account of their backward condition. The rate of interest on tagavi has been reduced from 16 pies in the rupee to 14 pies in the rupee in the case of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and to 15 pies in the rupee in the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

(e) In this Presidency the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is already in force, which covers a good many of the objects which the new legislation in other provinces has in view. Government are averse to introducing or according support to any fresh legislation aiming at interference with private contracts and the ousting of the jurisdiction of civil courts.

THANA "DOCTOR" SENT TO JAIL

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, July 12

A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed on Wednesday by Mr. P. R. Natekar, Second Class Magistrate of Thana Mahal, on Ramchandra Babji Jadhav, who claimed to be a qualified doctor, for having caused hurt to Mustapha, an excise clerk to whom the "Doctor" was alleged to have given an improper injection of eucalyptus oil, when the patient approached the accused on an advice from his friend for the treatment of his severe pain in the abdomen.

After the injection the patient, whose condition became worse had to be removed to the Civil Hospital. The accused was arrested by sub-Inspector Undir of the Thana Town police on a complaint lodged by the excise constable.

RAILWAY PARCEL CLERK ON TRIAL

More Evidence Led In Nuisance Case

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, July 13

Further evidence was led before Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, yesterday when the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mahomed Ismail Ruzari, a parcel clerk in the G.I.P. Railway, stands charged under the Indian Railways Act with committing nuisance in the train on June 4 last, inasmuch as he occupied a seat between two girls to their great annoyance.

Sakharam Gopal, a railway police constable, Arjun Vithoba, a relation of the girls and Sadashiva Raoji, another passenger, were examined for the prosecution.

The hearing was adjourned to July 19.

Mr. N .B. Yeravdekar, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. E. A. Vaz for the defence.

JUMPED FROM 4th FLOOR INTO GUTTER

The story of a nineteen-year-old Hindu youth hurling himself at dead of night from a window in the fourth floor into the gutter below in order to escape from being apprehended by the inmates of the building, roused from their slumber by the hue and cry of a woman who raised an alarm at the sight of a man in her room at such an unearthly hour was related by the police in their application to the City Coroner to hold an inquest over the body of Nanu Jivaram who died in the G. T. Hospital in the early hours of Sunday morning soon after his admission there as a result of the fall.

The scene of occurrence was No. 76, Modykhana Street, near Frere Road. The police are unable to explain the mystery of the young man's presence in the room of his neighbour whose wife raised the alarm at the intrusion of a stranger at such an unusual hour as 1.30 a.m.

The inquest will take place on Monday.

When Bullock Carts Need Not Pay Tolls

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It has long been recognised that bullock carts with iron-tyred wheels are the principal cause of excessive wear and tear on road surfaces. Recently pneumatic tyred wheel equipment for bullock carts has been introduced, and it is considered that the adoption of this equipment in general use must result in reducing appreciably the cost of upkeep of public roads.

Government have accordingly suggested for the consideration of local bodies, including municipal authorities, the desirability of their encouraging the use of bullock carts fitted with pneumatic tyres by exempting vehicles so equipped either partially or wholly from wheel tax and road tolls. It has also been suggested to these authorities that it will be to their advantage to use bullock carts of this type in connection with their own sanitary and other services, both on account of the reduction in the cost of upkeep of their roads and as effecting economy in the operation of such services. Government on their part have already decided to exempt bullock carts fitted with pneumatic tyred wheels from payment of tolls on all provincial roads with effect from the 1st April 1935.

University Of Bombay

The Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University, on Tuesday August 20.

Candidates entitled to degrees and desirous of receiving them on the above occasion are required to send in their applications and fees so as to reach the Registrar not earlier than the 1st July and not later than the 22nd July, 1935.

The fee for admission to a degree in person is Rs. 10, and that for admission "in absentia" is Rs. 20. The amount of the fee must be remitted together with the candidate's application.

Candidates whose applications and fees are not received on or before the 22nd July, 1935, will not be permitted to take their Degrees at the Convocation.

Fees once paid cannot be refunded or held in reserve for a future Convocation. A candidate who has paid the fee for admission to a Degree in person, and is prevented by reason of sickness or any other cause from attending the ceremony may, however obtain his Degree certificate on payment, "within a fortnight of the Convocation day," of an additional sum of Rs. 10, being the difference between the fee for receiving a Degree "in absentia", and that for receiving a Degree in person.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Marriage Hygiene

The ignorance about sex relations between Man and Woman has done more harm than good to the growth of society and social morals. Any endeavour, therefore, to disseminate scientific knowledge in sexology should receive encouragement and public support. The news that classes on "marriage hygiene and elementary sexology" will be conducted in the city will be welcomed as a move in the right direction. The classes are to open in the third week of this month and will consist of a course of about 25 lectures by well-known and eminent medical men. The lectures are divided into six sections, each pertaining to particular aspect of the science of sexology. It is, to be noted that the classes are open to only adults of either sex.

But the fees of Rs. 15 for man and Rs. 10 for woman and Rs. 20 for husband and wife are rather too prohibitive to attract a larger number of middle class and lower middle class people who perhaps stand more in need of a scientific knowledge of so important a part of life. The beginning however has been made and it is to be hoped that with the growing popularity of these classes the organisers would extend their activities to the economically poor people, namely, the lower middle class and the working classes. In fact, the need for scientific instruction in sexology among working classes cannot be stressed too much.

A School For Harijans

For the last ten months or a year, a school is being run at Sewri. It is unknown to many. It is a Telugu school called the Shamala Free Telugu School. About forty boys, most of them Harijans, attend the school. The Bombay Municipality, which was approached for help, granted Rs. 39 for six months. A room is engaged, for which the rent is Rs. 12 a month. Then there is the teacher, also a Harijan, who has mainly to depend for his living on donations, which are very few. It is a pity that for a school with forty students, most of whom are Harijans and get their education free, the Municipality should have thought that Rs. 39 for six months would be enough. It would just suffice for two months' rent. The teacher, who is compelled to live on small donations, has not approached other institutions for help. With the great move for the uplift of Harijans one feels that a school like the above would find great support specially in a city like Bombay. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or its Harijan Board should take some interest in the school and give it financial help.

Poison In The "Sherbet"

MR. TAIRSEE ON EXEMPTION CLAUSE IN MUSSALMAN WAKFS BILL

On Thursday the non-official members, of the Bombay Legislative Council scored a success against Government on the Mussalman Wakfs Bill.

The Government were compelled to agree to no exemption except for Wakfs of annual income of Rs. 200 and under. The original clause in the Bill which stated, "Provided that the Local Government may by rules, made in this behalf, exempt from provisions of this section any particular wakf or class or wakfs" has been modified in terms stated above.

Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber speaking on the subject said:—

I am afraid the beneficent intention of the Act is likely to be discounted by an exemption of this nature. Whilst I may be prepared to admit that there may be hard cases which Government may have in mind, they should not forget that there are several cases which will escape because of influence, pressure or agitation. Sir, what I am afraid of is this: In this glass of "Sherbet" this (exemption clause) is going to be a drop of poison and this is likely to vitiate the whole Act and defeat the object in larger cases (which will get exempted). A lamb may not be able to get out but the tiger and elephant will. That adds to my fears, because some may be able to approach higher quarters, set-up currents and under-currents and bring them under irresistible influence. As it is, honourable members are aware that there are lots of scandals about this matter, even the figures of "influence" exercised are mentioned. Therefore, as there is a belief that things like these are happening, it is much better that Government themselves should see that there is no room in future given for such scandals. It is also necessary to consider whether they should be open to any influence, pressure or temptation. I hope they will not oppose the amendment, and if they oppose it, they should give good reasons for it. The honourable Minister shakes his head. Very good reasons are not constituted by an official majority which is always there. This is no reason to my mind. Nor those are the votes which follow the honourable Minister to the lobby. If they can convince the Opposition that there are good reasons, I shall be glad to support them. But if it is going to be opposed by the official majority or by those who always follow them, the inference will be irresistible that the clause is being kept for purposes, which one is not able to see now but which, if the past is any indication to the future, is sufficiently indicated. And Government in order to be like Caesar's wife above suspicion should agree to drop the exemption and agree at once (and willingly) without putting forth any further pleas.

WENT TO CUT GRASS

But Found Dead

The dead body of Govind B. Ramosi, a Hindu, aged 30, was discovered on Sunday morning in Tile Bunder about 100 paces from his residence. It is stated that the deceased went to cut grass on the spot at 5 a.m. No external marks of injury were visible on the body, which was removed to the morgue for examination.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1935

VINDICATE YOUR RIGHTS

We strongly commend to the public and particularly to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council the illuminating statement issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman on the important legal and constitutional issues raised by the Bombay Government's attempt to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act during the present session of the Council. It is the duty of all concerned to see that the people's constitutional rights in such a matter are neither flouted nor circumvented. That Government have no right to raise any revenue for general provincial purposes merely by Government Resolution or Notification is a pregnant constitutional principle the force of which is conceded by Government themselves in withdrawing their prosecution of Mr. Nariman when he had challenged such a right on the part of Government. But the matter is too vital to be allowed to be dropped with the withdrawal of the prosecution and Mr. Nariman's consequent acquittal.

Constitutional Issues

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1914, now sought to be amended by Government, is an All-India measure the principal object of which was "to promote the convenience of motorists and to give increased facilities for motor travel." It no doubt provides for the levy of fees by Provincial Governments, but the provision is "for the purposes of the Act" and the very nature of fees requires that they should be, as Mr. Nariman points out, "just enough to defray the expenses of the Motor Vehicles Department." But the scope of the proposed Bill is wider than that of the original Act as it seeks to invest Government with the power to levy fees on a higher scale and use the proceeds as general revenue. This attempt raises several important constitutional issues which need to be seriously considered. In the first place, it is highly doubtful, whether in the words of Mr. Nariman, "a Central Act could be so amended by a subordinate provincial Legislature as to fundamentally alter its original aims and objects." If the Government of Bombay wish to acquire power to use the fees for registering and licensing motor vehicles as general revenue, they ought to bring forward a separate Motor Taxation Bill and get legislative sanction for it. As a matter of fact the Government of Bombay did introduce a Motor-Taxation Bill in the last session of the Council but it was defeated. Mr. Nariman pertinently points out: "Under the Rules and Standing Orders VIII (3) a rejected Bill cannot be re-introduced within a period of six months. This inconvenient rule is again sought to be circumvented and the same rejected item is sought to be re-introduced within the prescribed time, by amending the Motor Vehicles Act." The right course for Government is to bring up a new Bill on the expiry of the prescribed period.

Throw Out The Bill

Mr. Nariman also points out a far more serious objection to Government's present Bill inasmuch as it delegates to the Executive certain powers which the Legislature alone is to exercise. He says:

"Looking at the provisions of the present Bill (No. XXIV of 1935) it will appear that it is a delegation of that absolute power of imposing new taxation by the Local Legislature to the Local Government, that within certain limits the discretion of fixing the rates and adjusting other details, with regard to this particular taxation, is transferred from the Legislature to the Local Government. This delegation and transference of important constitutional powers is not contemplated under the Act, and Sec. 65 of the Government of India Act makes a distinct provision that Indian Legislatures, including even the Central Legislature, has no power to make any law repealing or affecting any Act of Parliament. As the Government of India Act is a Parliamentary statute, the local legislature, to my mind cannot pass a legislation seriously affecting the most important constitutional right of imposing new taxation given to the legislature."

This is a most important issue. For once, it is acknowledged that Government have a right even to amend the Acts, to impose fees to any extent, and utilise the proceeds as general revenue, "the whole constitutional structure," as Mr. Nariman points out, "will collapse, because such rule-making power authorising imposition of fees for the purposes of particular Acts is contained in several local Acts of all Provinces, and if Government could enhance these fees and be permitted to utilise them as general revenue outside the purposes of these Acts, then there would be no more necessity for introducing Money Taxation Bills in the Legislatures, and Sec. 80A of the Government of India Act will practically be in-operative." It should be clear from this to every one that the issues raised by Government are of far-reaching importance and that the proposed Bill violates some of the most precious constitutional rights of the Legislature. It is, therefore, the supreme duty of the Bombay Legislative Council to stand up for its rights, throw out the Bill, and compel Government to follow the right constitutional procedure.

World Congress For Peace

It is a tribute to India's creed of non-violence and a recognition of the Indians' inherent desire for peace that four of our prominent public figures have been invited to serve on the Initiative Committee of the World Congress for Peace which is going to be held in one of the principal cities of Europe on the Armistice Day, November 11. Those who have been invited from India are Mahatma Gandhi, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee. We are not aware whether all of them will find it convenient to attend the Congress but we are sure that those, who do, will carry with them the unanimous good wishes of Indians for the success of the Congress. As Monsieur Henri Barbusso, the French litterateur, of the World Committee against War and Fascism, says in this connection in his letter to Mr. Saumendranath Tagore,

"It would be of historical importance if for the first time one would succeed in expressing on the platform of such a Congress the will for peace of the majority of the people in all countries, despite their political and social distinctions."

It will be an occasion not only 'historical' in the usual and commonplace sense of the word but truly epoch-making if the Congress succeeds in effectively expressing the anti-war feelings of the people of the world and organizing a strong front to fight the menace of wars. We have an abiding faith in the essentially non-violent and peaceful nature of the majority of human beings, whatever their race, creed and nationality. What is required to banish the evil of war from the world is to counteract the poison of chauvinist and imperialist propaganda and to weld together the anti-war elements in all the countries in one effective organization. It is for this that the Peace Congress must strive and even if it meets with partial success in the beginning, its name and existence would be vindicated. We need hardly add that in this laudable effort of bringing about world peace the Congress can always depend on the active support of Indians who, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, are pledged to non-violence and peace.

DUMPING IN INDIA

Its Forms

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAI)

Now that summaries of the speeches and statements of Indian Delegates at the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva early last month, are available, it is deemed desirable to scrutinise them for discussion by and decision of the commercial community in India, whose business and industrial interests are directly affected by the Conventions and Resolutions passed there-at.

The Indian Employers' Delegate reiterated there India's plaintive cry that Indian industry was suffering from foreign dumping while the Government of India's Delegate, Sir Joseph Bhore, catagorically contradicted him with a counter-statement that Indian industry was not exposed to dumping. The paradox was piquant. The discord was unedifying.

The Employers' Delegate reflected the grievance of the trade and industry in India, made out at length in many a memorial submitted to the Government of India by their respective Chambers and Associations. The Government delegate declares that industries do not languish for lack of State protection though he does not concern himself to specify how many are so favoured. In fact factory industries in India are few. Fewer of them receive protection, and that, too, of the discriminating brand specially forged for India. Even foreign trade rivals can raise their voice against its grant! And they can also advise its withdrawal while the industry is growing under the State's shelter! It has, however, not been denied that many more, not so protected, are exposed to foreign dumping.

Need For Clarification

The difference in the Indian Delegation, once arisen on a foreign floor, might persist. In India also, official and business opinion may remain divided about it. It is, therefore, necessary to clear the cob-webs around it. Literature there-anent in the League's own Library may supply much enlightenment.

Under the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations an International Economic Conference was held at Geneva in May 1927. Turning to its Memorandum on anti-Dumping Legislation of different States, we find in the contents remarks on "The different kinds of Dumping". The text also begins with the observation that "The meaning of Dumping in international trade "varies"."

If only Sir Joseph had turned his searchlight on the very comprehensive Volume "Dumping, an International Problem" by Mr. Joseph Viner (Professor of Economics of Chicago University as also Visiting Professor (1931-32) at the Post Graduate Institute of International studies at Geneva) as also on his Memorandum on Dumping at Geneva 1926, he could have been more accurately instructed into the present day significance of the term. With such enlightenment he could soon have realised that the penetration of many a foreign product into India was accelerated and made possible only by foreign dumping. He could have thereby revised his own erroneous impression and the whilom member of Commerce in the Government of India would not have rushed into the conference with his ill-informed statement that "It was not true that Indian industry was exposed to dumping". We shall soon see that Indian industry has been for long a victim of that form of dumping known as predatory dumping. The Professor in his elaborate analysis distinguishes in the fifth category this predatory dumping as of the device which in effect suppresses or drives away from the export market its competitor, be it the indigenous product or of foreign importation.

Anti-Dumping Legislation

In absence of a definition of Common acceptation various significances of Dumping can be gathered from the anti-dumping legislation of several sovereign industrial States. All such enactments are based on the effect of dumping; they care not to investigate into its cause as motive and cause are difficult to divine and trace and prove.

Since the United States of America preceded (1894) many a country in the enactment of anti-dumping laws, and as in the post-war era she is an embodiment of the concentrated economic nationalism of large industrialisation its legislation will afford an exhaustive description of dumpings. We may turn with advantage to the growth of its legislations for the prevention of ordi-

(Continued on page 11.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Italy, Abyssinia And Britain

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, July 6.
(By Air Mail.)

The international situation again held the centre of the political stage in Great Britain during the week. British diplomats have not yet found a face-saving formula to get out of their defeat with a show of victory.

Die-hard Tories attacked the Government on the proposal made by Mr. Anthony Eden to Signor Mussolini. These Tory Die-hards object to one part of British Somaliland being transferred to Abyssinia without first consulting or taking the permission of the Moslems and the Negro tribes of that country, as to whether they like to be transferred to the Abyssinian rule. These British Parliamentarians know perfectly well that every day these Somali tribes are ruled, and controlled by British officials without their wishes or opinions being consulted. The real object of the questions put to Mr. Eden in the House on Monday last was to create a series of wrong impressions on the outside world. The Die-hard Press spoke the mind of the Die-hard Tories when the following morning it suggested that the British Government had become so overgenerous as to promise to give away 600 miles of its territory without the sanction of the Imperial Parliament to the Abyssinian Government for no self-interest but only for the sake of peace.

Offer To Italy

It is admitted that this particular insignificant port and the stretch of fifty miles of land have got no economic value, there being no great mineral wealth in it. By handing it over to Abyssinia, Britain wants to create an impression that it gives to Abyssinia a sea port, that it saves Abyssinia from war by the Italians and that it procures for itself and Abyssinia the joint credit of preserving the peace of the world! Naturally, the Abyssinians would not only feel grateful but will begin to look upon the British Power as their permanent 'Ma Bap'. If the scheme proposed by Mr. Eden had been accepted by the Italians, they would have secured a few politically unimportant concessions in Abyssinia but Britain would have in effect become the permanent protector of Abyssinia.

The French View

The second impression created by the Westminster questions is that Britain's offer was very generous which even the British people might not agree to and that, therefore, Mussolini and his Government were foolish in rejecting it and they must now feel sorry for not accepting Mr. Eden's offer. The Italians, however, think they know exactly the great advantages that are still open to them by summarily rejecting the British offer as too small a bribe for adopting a policy that Britain favours. The third impression that is finding currency here is that the coloured Colonial people of the British Empire are being ruled with their consent and that no important measures are taken without first taking their vote or their opinion on them. Fourthly, the questions in the House provided an opportunity to the British Ministers to put forward a plea that in their negotiations with Mussolini they had not violated any of their old treaties with France by which Britain, France and Italy are bound to act together in the matter affecting territorial and political integrity. Mr. Eden put forward the plea that the French Government was fully made aware of the offer to Italy. This, of course, failed to get him or his Government over the difficulty that Britain has no right to make such an offer without obtaining the joint sanction of the various signatories to the several old treaties which are still in existence.

On the other hand, the French Press insist that all written treaties and documents demand from Great Britain an undertaking to act in unity with France as a co-signatory. The whole procedure of British support to German rearmament plan and more conspicuously the recent Anglo-German Naval Pact are, according to it, a one-sided violation of the Treaty of Versailles and of several pacts of the League of Nations.

Before the last war, Italy had an open and written agreement with the Old Empires of Germany and Austria known as the Triple Alliance. When the war broke out, Italy was bound to declare war on France to be on the side of Austria. Italian statesmen, however, saw the danger of such a step. They felt that such a step would make Germany the dominant ruler of Europe and France as well as Italy would be

(Continued on page 6).

Frankly Speaking

SUCCESS OR A FAILURE?

Platitudes unaccompanied by action have been the tragedy of all pious intentions and similarly pious institutions. Monsieur Avenol, the Secretary General of the League of Nations, is quite right when he says that there is little hope of progress if nations relapse into the principles of "laissez faire" in international relations, and we agree that the League remains an expression of a State's need to seek on a common basis saner and safer ways of international adjustments. But it just "remains" an expression and that it is not an "actual" expression is the mortal tragedy of the League. The League or more correctly its principal constituents honour it more in the breach than the observance of its vital principles. There are no doubt some "achievements" to the credit of the League but these very achievements set forth, by contrast, all the more conspicuously the fundamental failures of that institution. Indeed, with one or two possible exceptions, the "achievements" explain more the "laissez faire" principles of its principal members than vindicating its real objectives.

IS THIS RULE OF LAW?

It has quite frequently been observed that the "rule of law" which Englishmen are so fond of describing as the most wonderful characteristic of the Government of Great Britain is suspended whenever an occasion occurs to act otherwise. It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. M. R. Masani, the well-known Congress Socialist of Bombay who is now in London, should have been deprived of his passport without any reasons being given for it. The idea perhaps is to stop Mr. Masani from visiting some other country though we cannot see what mischief will be caused if he does go on a holiday trip to France or Germany or Switzerland or even Russia. If he had any political mission it was in England where he went on an invitation of the British Socialist League to discuss common problems but the impounding of the passport does not restrict his stay in Britain. It is, however, illuminating to learn that this has been done at the instance of the Government of India. The matter will be raised in the Commons through interpellations and the explanation that the British Government has to offer will be keenly awaited in India.

ILL-ADVISED

Under the "Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act" Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, the Secretary of the Assembly Congress Party's Committee to enquire into the administration of measures taken to deal with terrorism in Bengal, has been restrained from entering the Tipperah district. This arbitrary ban, though not surprising, is nevertheless unfortunate and unwarranted and will hardly serve any good purpose. The Act, under which Mr. Saxena has been restrained, is for the "suppression of terrorist outrages" which makes the ban all the more ridiculous. For only the imagination of the Bengal bureaucracy could link Mr. Saxena's activities in connection with this enquiry with encouragement of terrorism. This enquiry is the direct outcome of the public feeling roused by the detention without trial of thousands of young men and other such measures adopted in Bengal—a feeling which was effectively reflected in the motion of adjournment carried through the Assembly and the election of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, one of the detenus, as a member of that body.

ONE MORE ILLUSTRATION

Writing only two days ago on the Government of India's reported decision to re-enact the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Indian Press Act Amendment Bill at the next session of the Legislative Assembly, and referring to the usual official plea that such laws would be on the statute book only in reserve and would be enforced only in grave emergencies, we remarked: "Bitter experience in the past of the abuse of even such obsolete and unjust laws like the Regulation III of 1818 and of the Emergency Press Act even against constructive criticism of Government's Quetta policy has convinced the people that the very existence of repressive measures tempts most officials to resort to them even when it is not necessary to do so." We little dreamt that about the very time we made the remark officialdom in Bengal would afford one more glaring illustration of the dangerous ease with which officials are tempted to resort to such laws when there is not the slightest justification for doing so. However, in the case of the ban on Mr. Saxena, as in most similar ones, Government will lose far more than they will again, though frequent use of a repressive measure may blind them to the inevitable consequences of their own acts.

ANOTHER QUETTA DAY

In her eloquent appeal to the people of Bombay to contribute generously to the Quetta Relief Fund, Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala aptly quotes the following lines:

"Let us give,—be always giving.
For, he who does not give,
He does not live."

Bombay has given generously for the relief of Quetta. But there is need for greater generosity still, as Quetta's need is dire and urgent. Mrs. Sabawala appeals to Bombay to observe to-day as another Quetta Day and "contribute promptly and generously to the Relief Fund." Often before has she issued similar appeals for humanitarian causes and Bombay has worthily responded to her call and the call of distress. We feel confident that her present appeal too will meet with a response worthy of Bombay's tradition.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Why This Delay?

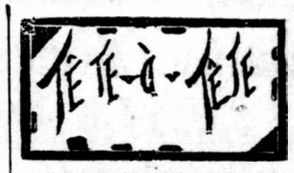
Lieut.-Colonel Russell's report that salvage work in the main bazar at Quetta should be deferred until March, 1936, seems to represent a suggestion that trespasses the bounds of reason. We appreciate sentimental resolutions about the pious disposal of the remains of the dead by official agencies, but excavation next March would carry us near the anniversary of the earthquake. He says that for health reasons alone it would be undesirable to draft a labour corps of more than 3,000. The intermediate season is likely to silt up the main quarter. The layman has no chance against the expert, but we feel an intensive campaign of salvage before winter with more workers equipped against insanitary conditions, is quite feasible. Why should they keep rescue and salvage work as a close preserve for Government activities? The statement that the recruitment of more than 3,000 men would be dangerous until March next, seems as unconvincing as the declaration that the evacuation of troops is, on military grounds, beyond conception before the month of October.—"Hindustan Times."

I. C. S. Judges

We don't think that I.C.S., judges are required for our high courts in future. Law has become a very complicated and technical profession and judgeships must be left to be filled by lawyers. The I.C.S., should be recruited only for the executive line. But the India Bill does not debar I.C.S., men from becoming high court judges; they can become even Chief Justices under the Bill, if we are not mistaken. Lord Lloyd wanted a fixed statutory quota of one-third for the men of the I.C.S. The Marquis of Zetland only refused to accept the quota. But they will have then one-third seats alright. —"Sind Observer."

Japan As Peace-Maker!

Reuter's Tokio correspondent cables that the earlier report that the Emperor of Japan is taking unofficial steps to try to avert Italo-Abyssinian hostilities, is denied. Even if the denial had not been forthcoming, was it difficult to realize the absurdity of the ruler of Japan appearing in the role of a peace-maker? Where was his Imperial Majesty's enthusiasm for peace when on Sept. 18, 1931, he allowed his army to invade Chinese territory and occupy a whole province because a bomb alleged to have been placed by some Chinese exploded on the railway track when a Japanese troops train was about to pass? And how far has he tried since to comply with the recommendations of the Lytton Commission who reported that the establishment of the so-called independent state of Manchukuo was desirable neither in the interests of the people of Manchuria nor those of peace?—"Leader."



Will present world chaos lead to collapse of civilization? asks Professor Gilbert Murray.

But how can anything lead to itself?

* * * *

Another question that the Professor asks is:—

Can we or can we not get rid of War?

A better question would be: Can war or cannot war not get rid of us?

And the answer is: It will before long.

* * * *

How amazing—and yet how unamazing—that the London "Times" should pretend ignorance of orthodox Imperialist theory, practice and procedure. For it says apropos of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute—

"The trouble is that no one outside, Italy quite knows what the grievances of the Italian Government are . . . . ."

Nor, for that matter,—does any one "quite" know that inside Italy. For that matter we are not quite sure if the Italian Government knows its own grievances,—not the real "grievance", of course, which every one knows.

* * * *

Continuing the "Times" says, that "it would be a gain to diplomacy if they were stated."

This is optimism. "Diplomacy" is already rich enough in "grievances", etc.

* * * *

The Hindu Mahasabha, we note with interest, has condemned the India Bill as "a constitution grossly communal in its character".

They could not very well deprive it of the status of a constitution for that had already been bestowed on it by Bhai Parmanand in celebration of the amendment to section 304.

* * * *

At Mr. Lloyd George's Council of Action meeting held recently in London:—

When Dr. Scott Lidgett remarked "War is contrary to the mind of Christ", Mr. Constance shouted out: "What is the good of saying that and then going to war?"

The good, we might explain, lies in the spiritual satisfaction to the soul derived from repeating pious platitudes.

Let it not be said that it is not even in theory that Christendom conforms to the tenets of Christianity.

* * * *

"It is not wrong, anyway", thinks Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, "to wish Congressmen to accept offices."

Thanks, any way.

* * * *

An Indian who gave demonstration in London claims to be able to read blindfolded. He is reported to have read passages from a sealed book.

Which need not surprise anyone. Some of our bureaucrats have accomplished an even more remarkable feat. They can read (and declare on their dangerous character) books even before they have been written.

* * * *

"A panic was caused when a small but apparently venomous snake was seen among the ladies attending the meeting."

—Northern India Press report.

The apparent venom was probably due to an alarmed instinct of self-preservation.

* * * *

WHAT WIVES SHOULD KNOW.
—asks a headline.

That is, in addition to husband's time-tables and bank-accounts?

Masani Deprived Of His Passport

Cannot Visit Any Other European Country

I Have No Political Mission In View, Explains Socialist Leader

LONDON, July 14.

The "Reynolds Weekly" states, Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the Indian Socalist Party who arrived in London on Friday, was deprived of his passport.

So, while he may move freely about Britain, he may not visit any other European country. He will recover his passport only when he decides to return to India.—Reuter.

"ONLY A HOLIDAY TRIP"

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. M. R. Masani, is deprived of his passport apparently on orders from high quarters. He said he came to England on holiday and to consult British Labour leaders upon common problems. Certainly he intended to visit other European countries but only on a holiday and no question of political discussion outside Britain arose. He had not arranged to meet any leaders of socialism outside Britain and he regarded the impounding of the passport as an outrage and said, the matter will be raised in the Commons next week.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Survey

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

Which of the two dominates the world? Politics or economics? The Italy-Abyssinian dispute is the chief factor responsible for damping the enthusiasm of the market operators. The machinery of the League of Nations has exhausted all its its energy in trying to find an amicable settlement, and all the members of the Commission left for their respective homes with a heavy heart. British diplomats are straining every nerve to find a peaceful solution for the dispute, but it is feared in many quarters that they may be too late. But better late than never.

* * * *

President Roosevelt has come once again to the rescue of the silver market. His announcement to queries on silver situation that "the Treasury was trying to conform to the silver purchase set in good faith" and the heavy purchases by the U. S. Treasury in the London market have averted a further collapse, and imparted strength to market operators. Primarily, the U. S. Administration, having acquired huge stocks of white metal, should be anxious to maintain the prices so as the protect the value of their stock. As the liquidation by tired and disappointed bulls of the Eastern markets, is gradually depressing the market, the U. S. Arministration are not anxious to accelerate their silver purchasing policy. The President is also finding it rather difficult to "buy off" the "silver bloc" as its growing strength and agitation against Mr. Morganthau's policy are becoming more and more intense as is evidenced by their recent petition to the President. With the elimination of the weak bulls the technical position of the market is better, and the prices appear so low as to favour purchases at current levels for quick returns.

* * * *

After a comparatively long period of quiescence the international exhange-markets have witnessed somewhat erratic fluctuations. On balance the external value of the sterling has improved from dol. 4.94 to dol. 4.96 and from Frs. 74.76 to Frs. 74.91. The improvement of sterling in terms of dollars and its comparative steadiness in terms of francs suggests that considerable amounts of funds must have been transferred from America on account of the recent silver purchases at London. It is also believed that the silver purchasing policy also aims at preventing further depreciation of the sterling. With the operation of the Exchange Equalisation funds the international exchanges may not witness any further violent changes in near future.

* * * *

Despite the fact that M. Laval has succeeded to a very great extent in bringing the monetary situation under his control, and the Bank of France has given enough proof of its pursuing the orthodox policy by reducing the bank rate, the forward franc is still quoted at a discount of about 2-1|2 franc. For the past three years, all the French cabinets have been continuously haunted by a ghost of budgetary crisis.

France found herself in brilliant financial position at the end of 1928 when the franc was stabilised. The prosperity continued in 1929 also with the result that the Treasury's cash position reached over 19 billion francs. As a result of these surpluses the public clamoured for a reduction of taxes and in 1929 a large number of taxes were lowered. Despite increasing cost of public administration and reduced taxes, a deficit did not appear till the year 1930-31. But from the following year taxes fell off seriously as a result of the full blast of the world economic depression. The year 1933 was the first year of real budgetary troubles for the Parliament and the cabinets, and they have gradually intensified until they reached a climax in the past few months. After much opposition, M. Doumergue had obtained, in 1934, powers to cut expenditure in order to balance the budget, but the year ended again with a deficit of 6.4 billion francs. The budgetary situation has become more serious in 1935, and it is expected that the 1935 budget will end with a deficit of about 6 billions. Laval's Government has to solve the problem as to how the Treasury will finance itself with rising interest rates, as evidenced by the recent post office loan, and in face of occasional outbrusts of distrust on the part of the public. Further as "Statist" has recently pointed if the parity of the franc is to be saved, the budget must be balanced, and that feat could be performed only by "prodigies of deflationary retrenchment and additional taxation."

* * * *

With the success of the new Sterling Loan of the Government of India the gilt-edged market has remained very firm and the 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper has registered an improvement of about one point. The credit of the Government of India standing very high as it does always in the international markets it was a foregone conclusion that the loan would be fully subscribed immediately. But when a large number of 3 per cent. loans issued at 99, received an overwhelming response, the Government of India could have taken advantage by putting the issue price at 99. The market operators are now awaiting, the Rupee Loan, as the time for such issues is drawing nearer. It is believed in many quarters that the Government may issue a medium dated 3 per cent. loan with the issue at Rs. 99. In view of these circumstances one may naturally expect better prices for the gilt-edged securities.

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AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP

Sensational Defeat Of Jack Lovelock

(SPECIAL CABLE WHITE CITY, July 13.

The sensational defeat of the great miler Jack Lovelock overshadowed everything in the amateur athletic championships which were watched by 45,000 in glorious weather

Lovelock was surprised by the bespectacled and Blackheathharier Wooderson who won by three yards in a comparatively slow time of 4 min. 17 2/5 sec.

AT REQUEST OF SIMLA

Why Masani's Passport Was Impounded

The London Correspondent of "The Hindu" cabled his paper on July 11 as follows:—

At the request of the Government of India, the Foreign Office has impounded the passport of Mr. Masani, Congress Socialist Secretary, who arrived here on the 5th on an invitation from the British Socialist League to address meetings on the movement in India.

Questions are likely to be asked in this connection in the Commons next week, by Sir Stafford Cripps, and other Labourites.

Mr. Masani will be staying here for two months, but his visit to the Continent is now cancelled.

Heat Wave Persists In London

RUGBY, July 13.

The heat wave in London continues.

The sultry weather of the last two days has given place to fresher conditions but the temperature is still rising. 80.5 degrees fahrenheit were recorded at noon which is seven degrees better than at the same hour yesterday and the highest recorded since the heat wave.—B. O. W.

CHANCELLOR'S SAD PLIGHT

Suffers Complete Loss Of Memory Sequel To Fatal Motor Accident

VIENNA, July 13.

Chancellor Schuschnigg appears to have suffered complete loss of memory and can remember nothing at present. If this condition continues he will not be able to resume Chancellorship.

He was unconscious when picked up but collapsed again when he heard the news of his wife's death.

The car caught fire, after the crash but the flames were quickly extinguished by the Chancellor's aides-de-camp in the second car.

The chauffeur who is believed to have been overcome by sunstroke died in hospital.

Frau von Schuschnigg was 34.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, July 13.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Sussex vs. Worcestershire Worcester 262 (Bull 76) Sussex 144 for two (John Langridge (batting) 51).

Leicestershire vs. Warwickshire. Leicester 241 (Watson 57) Warwick 104 for 2 (Croom batting) 68).

Nottinghamshire vs. Derbyshire: Derby 353 (Worthington 92, Townsend 71 Carrington 63, Larwood 4 for 67) Notts nil for nil.

Northamptonshire vs. Essex: Northants 231 (Timms 51, Lamb 62, Read 6 for 64) Essex 74 for five.

Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire Gloucester 133 (Page 53 batting) Hants 639 for six.

Lancashire vs. Middlesex: Middlesex 215 (Robins 70, Booth 4 for 68) Lancashire 74 for 5.—Reuter's Special.

REPORTED TO BE STILL ALIVE

But Whereabouts Not Known

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Secretary Quetta Central Relief Committee writes:—

Any one who knows anything about the following, who are reported to be still alive, is requested to kindly inform the Secretary, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Lahore, about the same and oblige.

Mr. Tara Singh, son of Bhola Singh, of village Susa, P. O. Khash, Thana Rhiana District Hoshiarpur, worked as Mason at Quetta.

Mr. Kartar Singh, son of Jawahar Singh of village Susa P. O Khash, Thana Rhiana, District Hoshiarpur, worked as master at Quetta.

Mr. Darshan Singh aged 18 years, son of Mr. Kishan Singh of village Khanpur Sohata, P. O Nanda Chaur, District Hoshiarpur, worked as a carpenter at Quetta.

Mr. Jogiinder Singh, aged 10 years, son of Mr. Bhagwan Singh Ramgaria, of village Luharan, (Manahrai) P. O. Behram, District Jullundur who lived with No. 3 above.—A. P.

Kathiawar Letter

EDUCATION COMMITTEE FOR KATHIAWAR

To Function On Lines Of Deccan Society

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, July 11.

The scheme for having a Kathiawar Education Committee has materialised. This Committee will work on the lines chalked out by the Deccan Education Society, Poona.

A public meeting will be organised very soon. R. B. P. G. Marekar, it is reported will preside over the meeting. The resolutions framed at the meeting, it is understood, will be forwarded to all Princes and Chiefs for sympathetic consideration.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakore, the Judicial Commissioner of Cutch, has been appointed Dewan of that state.

QUETTA RELIEF MEETING.

The A. G. G., Western India States Agency, who is to arrive here on 15th inst., will address a public meeting in the local Connaught Hall on 'Quetta Relief.'

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN ETAWAH

Training Of Workers Begins At Bulandshahr

(From Our Correspondent)

ETAWAH, July 14

The scheme of the rural development in the Etawah district is receiving the attention of the local authorities. A committee consisting of seven prominent persons of the district has been formed to push on the work with the District Magistrate as the president.

Six persons have been selected for the training to be received at Bulandshahr in this work and three have already been sent for training, who will come back in August to take up the work. The work shall be first started in six selected villages.

Work has been started in Basrehar. Mr. Avani Nath Sanyal, Inspector of the Co-operative Societies has been put in charge. He has recently returned from an extensive tour of Europe where he made a special study of rural development work and Etawah is expected to gain much by his experience.

"MOST FORTUNATE MAN"

The so-called most fortunate man in the Etawah district died in his village at Amavata at the ripe age of over 80 years. He had a family of about 50 men including his children, grand children and great grand children all his direct descendants. During his life time he never witnessed the death of any member of his family all of whom have survived him.

His eldest son is 60 years old, grand son about 40 years, and great grand son about 20 years, and all are blessed with children. Their family comes of a respectable Thakore stock. He was called the "great-grand-old-man" of the suburb, and everybody used to call him "Baba."

HARIJAN WOMAN'S MISFORTUNE

As a result of a stroke of lightning a Harijan woman lost the sight of one of her eyes, this report is received here from Ajitmal.

It is stated that she was taken bath when the lightning struck a "mim" tree in her yard. The tree was uprooted.

The woman received other minor injuries also.

Renewed Fighting In Belfast

Mob Break Through Police Cordon & Set Fire To Houses

LONDON, July 14.

Serious rioting again broke out in Belfast last evening The mob broke through the police cordon, smashed windows and furniture in a number of houses in York-Street and set fire to several of them. Stones were thrown and shots were fired.

The Police used batons, rifles and armoured cars.

Troops were rushed up in lorries with rifles and steel helmets.

Two men were killed and 20 injured were sent to the hospital.—Reuter.

2,000 INDIANS FACE DESTITUTION

Lose Their All In Terrible Floods In Natal

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, June 23.

While the Indians in South Africa were greatly shocked to learn of the catastrophe in Baluchistan, and the fund was already started in Johannesburg at a memorable meeting presided over by the Minister of the Interior (Mr. J. H. Hofemeyr), the startling news came from Natal of the terrible floods in the rivers and the great damage done to 2,000 poor gardeners all Indians who lost their all, at Clairwood in the district of Durban.

PROMPT RELIEF MEASURES

Governor-General, Lord Clarendon who was visiting Natal at the time was prompt in arriving at the scene of disaster and inquiring about the damage done to life and property. Sir Raza Ali also reached Durban in time and did not lose time in organising the relief for the suffering Indians. "Natal Advertiser" wrote a very sympathetic article and called upon the Municipal Corporation to rush to the succour of the flood-stricken people. Important merchants of the community have come forward to subscribe to the Relief Fund and it is expected that efforts will not be spared to impress upon the Municipal Council its duty to help the poor Indians.

Mr. Anthony Eden now-a-days and with the Abyssinian affairs. On Friday (July 5) noon I will be received by His Holiness Pope Pius at the Audience Chamber at the Vatican.

"I have already been received by His Excellellcy Prince Chiano, the Secretary of State for Propaganda. He is the son-in-law of Signor Mussolini. I have also been received by H. E. Senatore Bodrero (Senator), H. E. Professore Grand Cordon G. Dattori, the head of Fascist Industry, H. E. Ricci, the Secretary of State for Education, H. E. Talini, the Secretary of State for Fascist Corporation.

"From here I am going to Albania to be received by His Majesty King Zog; and thence to Istanbul and Angora."

JUBILEE REVIEW AT RUSHMOOR ARENA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 13.

An imposing military cavalcade was witnessed at Rushmoor Arena where the King held the Jubilee review of 9,000 troops at Aldershot representing every branch of the army.

The King was received with a royal salute of guns and massed bands playing National Anthem and took the salute from the dais in front of the Royal pavilion around which grouped a number of Colonial and Dominion officers with the King's four Indian orderlies.

Troops marched past him and the crowd cheered a magnificent spectacle.

Signal Honour For Indian Journalist

Syud Raffique Meets Italian Ministers And Is Invited For Audience By 'Il Duce' And Pope

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, July 6

(By Air Mail)

In the course of a letter from Rome, Mr. Syud Raffique, who recently left London to join the Editorial staff of the "Star of India" at Calcutta, writes to me that he has been most heartily received in all parts of Italy. This is what he says.

"I have seen most of the interesting organisations of Fascist Italy. They are doing a great deal of work which cannot but be admired. The most noticeable thing here is the complete discipline in everything and most highly centralised and efficient organisation. Everything is organised, and regulated here and the good work the regime is doing can only be appreciated when one sees it.

"MIRACULOUS" CHANGE

"From all accounts of what Italy used to be, the change is nothing short of miraculous. They use every means to regulate even the leisure hours of the people. For the working man they have marvellous clubs provided with every conceivable device for their sports, artistic work, professional education and even domestic works. These Clubs called "Dopolororos" are in every branch of industry and every big firm has to contribute towards their maintenance. Then there are most interesting children's organisations, called "Balilla" organisations, which train children to be good citizens and also incidentally good soldiers. This is remarkable progress. State here is everything. It organises excursions, swimming competitions and all the possible activity of Italy.

SIGNAL HONOUR

"I have been to see all these and many other activities. I have interviewed practically all the heads of departments and ministers. On Thursday (July 4) I shall be received in a private audience by Signor Mussolini or Il Duce del Fascismo as he is called here. This is a signal honour especially as he is very busy with

Success Of Co-operative Advertising

EXAMPLE FOR INDIAN ENTERPRISE TO FOLLOW

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Herbert N. Casson, the well-known Editor of "Efficiency Magazine," has written in a recent issue of the journal an article which contains a select list of the very striking instances of the success of Co-operative Advertising in various countries, for imitation by a number of British trades and industries. As co-operative advertising is much less known and practised in India, the example given by Casson are reproduced below:—

"The Scottish Woollen Association spent £20,000 in 1919 to advertise Scottish tweeds. The results must have been satisfactory, as it spent £30,000 more in 1921.

"The 'Eat More Fish' campaign in 1929 cost £40,000 and increased the revenue of trawler owners by £1,100,000.

"The Belfast linen manufacturers, soon after the War, spent £90,000 to increase sales in America; and I was told that the increase in sales amounted £2,000,000.

"The paint and varnishmen of America spent £60,000 on co-operative advertising in three years, and doubled their sales. Their slogan has become well konwn—'Save the Surface and You Save All.'

"The coffee importers of America in 1900 spent about £175,000 to advertise coffee. At the end of three years, the consumption of coffee increased by 400,000,000 lbs., a year. A magical result.

"The Hawaiian pineapple canners have been spending about one per cent of their sales on co-operative advertising every year since 1923. They are now shipping 6,000,000 cases a year to the United States alone.

"The raisin growers and orange growers of California have extended their business marvellously by co-operative advertising. Raisin sales were increased 300 per cent and orange sales 800 per cent."

To the abovementioned very striking examples of successful co-operative advertising we may add that of the Cement Marketing Board of India which has in a large measure contributed to the flourishing condition of one of the premier industries of India.

With such fine illustrations of the success of co-operative advertising before them, the principal trades and industries of India should spend money liberally on co-operative advertising.

The Bombay Millowners' Association had for a long time a grand and imposing stall at the Victoria Terminus where the manufactures of the various textile mills of Bombay were very admirably displayed, by rotation, to the many millions of passengers who visit that great and important station. Instead of the other principal trades and industries following the lead of the Millowners' Association, and taking up that stall when relinquished by it, and taking up other similar stalls, the one in question was taken up by an individual firm of leather manufacturers. A very retrograde step, indeed.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. D.

Congress And The Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your readers will remember that the question as to what could be done by the Congress for the welfare of Harijans was put to the Congress President while he was in Bombay and that he gave an answer in a public speech as well as in the interview he granted to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle". This gist of what he said was that without the constant efforts of the Congress to awaken the conscience of the people in particular the caste Hindus, Harijan Uddhar work could not thrive or go on with any substantial success. In one word the atmosphere for Harijan uplift has to be created by the Congress.

There is also the political aspect of the question. Hereafter ten per cent of the Harijan population will be enfranchised and in the Presidency of Bombay fifteen seats will be reserved for Harijans on the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Harijan Sevak Sangh has, in general, disavowed any intention to interest itself in elections, etc. It follows that the Congress must take up this branch of Harijan work. There will be a discriminative franchise for Harijans: mere literacy may be he'd sufficient to enfranchise them. It is necessary to see that as many pro-Congress Harijans are brought on the electoral roll as possible. A scheme of activities in this direction ought now to be drawn up by the Working Committee at its next meeting and Provincial Committees asked to carry the scheme into effect.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

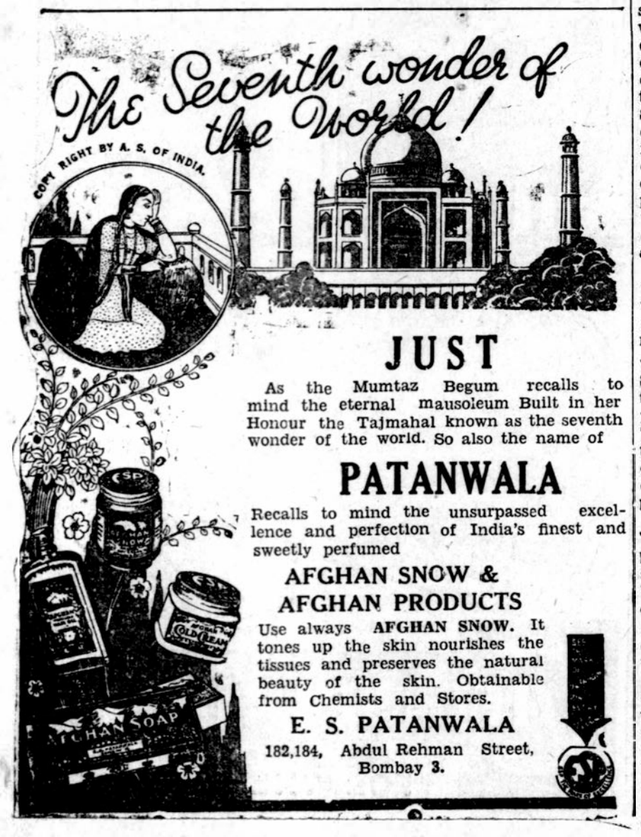
Mysore State And Child Marriages

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—South India is proud of Mysore State, which has been for some time in the vanguard of progress in various respects. One can therefore, only note with regret and surprise the rejection of a bill for restricting early marriages by the Mysore Legislative Council by a huge majority, the Government benches voting against.

In the Madras Legislative Council the "Sarda Bill" had to face strong opposition from the orthodox section, but it emerged successfully. After it was made law, the blind lovers of custom took

(Continued on page 11).


The Seventh wonder of the World!
COPY RIGHT BY A. S. OF INDIA.
JUST
As the Mumtaz Begum recalls to mind the eternal mausoleum Built in her Honour the Tajmahal known as the seventh wonder of the world. So also the name of
PATANWALA
Recalls to mind the unsurpassed excellence and perfection of India's finest and sweetly perfumed
AFGHAN SNOW & AFGHAN PRODUCTS
Use always AFGHAN SNOW. It tones up the skin nourishes the tissues and preserves the natural beauty of the skin. Obtainable from Chemists and Stores.
E. S. PATANWALA
182,184, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

COUNCIL OF STATE BYE-ELECTION

Bombay Chamber Of Commerce To Fill Up Vacancy

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated July 13, notifies:—

A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State by reason of the acceptance by the Governor-General of the resignation of his office by the Honourable Sir Ernest Miller, Kt., a member elected to the said Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, the Governor-General is pleased, to call upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 8th August 1935.

The Local Government is pleased to appoint the dates, time and place for the purposes of the said election:—

Monday, (22nd July) for nomination of candidates.

Tuesday, (23rd July) for scrutiny of nomination papers.

Monday, (5th August) (11 a.m. to 5 p.m.) for voting.

Wednesday, (7th August) at noon, at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer, for counting of votes.

"INDIAN RAIDIO TIMES"

Government In Competition With Newspapers

The "Daily Gazette" writes:—

By the post this morning we received the very well-produced Special Anniversary Number of "The Indian Radio Times", the bi-monthly programme magazine produced by the Indian State Broadcasting Service, a Government of India Department staffed by Government officials and the expenses of which are provided for in the annual Budget of the Indian Government.

What struck us most forcibly about the "Indian Radio Times" was the profusion of mercantile advertisements appearing in its pages. Not only are all kinds of wireless receiving sets and components advertised in the magazine, but the publicity of firms having for sale such varied articles as Flower Seeds and Fruit Grafts, Gramophones and Gramophone Records, Motor cars and Motor car Accessories, Folding Tables and Wrist Watches catches our eye as we rapidly glance over its pages.

At a rough calculation which errs on the low side, quite one-third of the "Indian Radio Times'" pages are occupied by mercantile advertising.

We suggest that the Government of India is taking unjust advantage of its power by entering into unfair and unwarrantable competition with the newspaper press of India, and is thereby depriving that press of much probable revenue.

It is bad enough when a Government department takes advantage of its advantageous position to deprive the press of advertising revenue by taking into the "Indian Radio Times" advertisements connected with radio, but it is a downright scandal that the State Broadcasting Deparment should enter into competition with the press in respect of other classes of advertising. In no other country in which private enterprise is still permitted freely to carry on its business, does the State enter into direct or indirect competition with it. Only in Socialist and Fascist or Nazi countries does the State replace or enter into competition with private enterprise. We understand that neither of these two forms of government have yet been openly adopted in India.

What possible chance has private enterprise in competition with the State? What hope have newspapers of gaining advertisements when a State department, with all the resources of the State as its backing, is a competitor in the same field? It is possible for the "Indian Radio Times" to undercut the advertisement rates of every newspaper or magazine in India. And it is enabled to do this because the public are taxed for its support!

Whilst the "Indian Radio Times" kept its activities in respect of advertising to its own specialised field, the Indian press has tolerated them, though without lending support to the principle that Government should enter into competition with private endeavour. Now that this Government publication has entered the general field of advertising this stage of toleration has passed. The extension of the advertising activities of the "Indian Radio Times" should cease: Government cannot be permitted to destroy the means of livelihood of the newspaper press.

"PAGAN" GERMANS HOLD FIRE DANCE

Passage From Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra" Recited At Whitsun Celebration

A "fire dance", the burning of a priest in effigy, and a chorus of young girls, were the features of Whitsun ceremonials held in a forest outside Berlin by followers of the "Pagan" German Faith movement.

About five hundred devotees gathered round a May tree decorated with birch, the symbol of spring. Two violins and two wind instruments played pagan music and a chorus of young girls sang old Germanic songs. A pagan sermon was preached about the glory of spring, National Socialism, and Germany.

Then the President read a page of Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra". The passage began "All creative men are hard". Three cries of "Heil, Hitler" closed the morning ceremony.

After darkness had fallen the devotees gathered again, this time round a bonfire. Ten young men bearing torches listened to an invocation pronounced by the Pagan leader, and then lit the bonfire. The leader called for one minute of silence while the flames rose. Then he read a message from Professor Hauer, the leader of the Faith movement. "Heil Hitler", cried the devotees and they sang the "Horst Wessel" song. From the darkness into the circle of flickering light leapt a man who recited an oath and leapt over the flames. Others followed him. It was the pagan fire dance. Finally the leaders threw on to the flames an effigy of a priest made from straw, which flared up quickly, and the crowd cheered and laughed.

PAGAN "WEDDINGS"

Two Pagan marriages were also celebrated simultaneously during the day, also in the forest clearing. One bridegroom was a young Nazi leader. The brides, wearing flowered garlands on their heads, sat on a low bench in front of a bonfire, and four little blonde girls sat by their side. After an address by the local Pagan leader the couples stood up and gave their word to "keep their bodies pure, to love their country and to serve the State."

Little children presented the couples with rings which the brides and bridegroows put on each other's fingers. The brides then took off their many flowers and the bridesmaids threw the garlands into the bonfire. Garlands of leaves were placed on the brides' heads, and that was the end of the ceremony.

In a subsequent interview the Pagan leader said that he had conducted 28 marriages on similar lines, mostly of members of the S.S.—Hitler's Black Guard.

FISCAL COMMITTEE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations concludings its sessions on the 17th June, drafted its report to the Council, the principal points in which are as under:

(A) The Committee made a study of the International Fiscal Conventions concluded since 1932, the date at which its previous report ended. These conventions are 22 in number and deal with direct taxation, succession duties, import duties, taxes on turnover and taxes on maritime transport undertakings.

As a result of this investigation, the Fiscal Committee expressed its satisfaction at the growth in the number of bilateral conventions. It recalled the fact that in 1922, when the Technical Committee of Experts on Double Taxation—whose work has been, since 1928, continued by the Fiscal Committee—was set up, there were very few conventions on double taxation. But at present there are about 130, and 70 of these have been signed since 1929. These figures clearly show the influence of the meetings of experts summoned by the League of Nations and the practical scope of the work which it has set on foot.

(B) It considered the draft Convention drawn up after an enquiry into the law and practice in 27 countries as regards taxation of foreign and national undertakings, and submitted for examination to Governments, in the light of whose remarks the Fiscal Committee undertook its enquiry.

The Committee observed that only a limited number of States were favourable to a plurilateral Convention, and decided not to recommend the Council to summon an international conference on the subject, holding that greater progress could be obtained through bilateral conventions.

(C) Lastly, the Committee undertook a consideration of the evolution of fiscal systems,

(Continued from Col. 7.)

trade and exchange restrictions and also owing to increased imports from Great Britain and Empire countries. With this small favourable balance in merchandise of Rs. 23 crores as compared with the average of Rs. 109.74 crores for the pre-depression years (1922-23 to 1929-30) it is doubtful whether India will be able to meet her commitments of nearly Rs. 50 crores. For the last three years, this deficit to meet foreign commitments is covered by gold exports. But in future the exports of gold are not promising. They have gone down from Rs. 65.02 crores to Rs. 52.54 crores. Our exports of merchandise to Germany and Italy will drop considerably in 1935-36 as the German restrictions and the Italian decree of writing the Indian imports by 50 per cent came only in the latter part of 1934-35. It is hoped that silver exports will replace the fall in gold exports. But the American decree for prohibiting imports of silver does not provide a bright future. To meet our commitments out of our capital is bad in principle. Rather than look to increased exports of gold and silver, we should look to increased favourable balance of trade in merchandise. And the only remedy lies in entering into trade treaties with other foreign countries (non-Empire) where our exports have been curtailed as a result of restrictions of exports to those countries due to our granting of Imperial Preference to Empire countries. A severe check on imports should also follow.

PROGRESS OF TIN INDUSTRY

Increased Consumption Shown By Hague Statistical Office

According to the June issue of the Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by the Hague Statistical Office, the consumption of tin in manufacture during the first four months of this year totalled 46,400 tons, against 43,800 tons and 35,900 tons respectively in the corresponding months of 1934 and 1933. This year's consumption shows an increase of 6 per cent over last year, and the figures show that the increase is very largely due to the expansion of the tin consuming industries in the United States of America.

During the year ended April 1935 the world used 132,600 tons of tin against 138,900 tons in the previous year. The fact that these figures indicate a decrease of 4-1/2 per cent when world consumption is increasing, is explained by the exceptionally heavy imports of tin into the U. S. A. during 1933.

From the new tables introduced in this month's Bulletin it may be seen that the Argentine, which imported 63,361 tons of tinplate in 1934 against 47,701 tons in 1933, also consumed 975 tons of pure tin last year. South Africa used 794 tons of tin in 1934 and imported 11,442 tons of tinplate. Egypt and New Zealand used respectively 464 and 195 tons of tin in 1934. All these countries used more tin than in the previous year.

CONSUMPTION IN RECENT MONTHS.

The world's apparent consumption of tin in April 1935 amounted to 11,343 tons compared with 10,304 tons in April 1934. The apparent consumption in the United States in April 1935 was 4,893 tons against 4,049 tons in April 1934; in the United Kingdom 2,161 tons against 1,111 tons, and in other countries 4,289 tons against 5,144 tons.

In April 1935 the world production of tinplate amounted to 331,000 tons compared with 285,000 tons in April last year. The world output of automobiles in April 1935 was 595,000 vehicles against 445,000 vehicles in April 1934.

TIN PRICES

The average price of tin for May 1935 was £227 16s. Expressing this as an index on the basis 1913 equal to 100, and comparing it with other commodities on the same basis, gives the following results for May 1935: Tin 113.0, Tinplate 133.9, Copper 48.9, Aluminium 119.6, Nickel 119.1. Complete tables of these indices back to 1925 are given in the Bulletin both for London and New York prices.

TIN STOCKS

At the end of May 1935 the world's visible stocks of tin amounted to 18,187 tons against 19,997 tons at the end of April.

A comparison of the statistics of actual and apparent consumption indicates that there was a decrease in "invisible" stocks of approximately 1,000 tons during April.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

An Analysis For 1934-35

(By C. B. JOSHI (Jr. B.Com.)

The accounts relating to the foreign sea-borne trade and Navigation of British India for March 1935 gives the following statistics regarding the foreign (sea-borne) trade of India in the financial year 1934-35. To see the effects of trade depression and the imperial perference on the same, an analysis and comparative study of the development of our foreign trade in 1934-35 would be very useful.

The grand total of imports, exports and re-exports of private merchandise amounts to Rs. 287 crores in 1934-35 as against Rs. 265 crores in 1933-34 showing an increase of Rs. 22 crores or 8 per cent over that of previous year. The value of imports increased by Rs. 17 crores or 15 per cent and amounted to Rs. 132 crores. Total exports rose by Rs. 5,08 lakhs of 3 per cent to Rs. 155 crores. Imports of treasure on both Government and private account have increased by Rs. 229 lakhs to Rs. 425 lakhs during the year.

Measured by the statistics of merchandise and treasure the total visible balance of trade is Rs. 78.10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 91,96 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,86 lakhs or about 17 per cent.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

As regards the principal commodities of exports, in class I (Food, Drink and Tobacco) the exports of tea are valued at Rs. 20,13 lakhs and show an increase of 29 lakhs. In class II (Raw materials and produce mainly manufactured) Gums, Rasins and Lac exports are 3,45 lakhs and show a decrease of Rs. 85 lakhs. Raw hides and skins exports amount to Rs. 3,13 lakhs and show an increase of 1,12 lakhs. The exports of oil-seeds amount to Rs. 10,54 lakhs and show a decrease of Rs. 3,12 lakhs. Cutlery and hardware and colour import to Rs. 5,43 lakhs and Rs. 4,10 lakhs respectively. Electrical goods show an increase of Rs. 50 lakhs, the imports being Rs. 2,81 lakhs. Machinery imports are valued at Rs. 13,28 lakhs and show a decrease of Rs. 10 lakhs. Cotton Yarn and manufactures imports amount to Rs. 21,76 lakhs and show an increase of nearly Rs. 4,01 lakhs.

COTTON

Our exports of Raw Cotton to various countries of the last two years are as follows:—

	1933-34 Tons	1934-35 Tons
U. K. ..	61,000	61,900
Germany ..	43,000	27,000
Belgium ..	25,000	27,000
France ..	28,000	26,000
Italy ..	46,000	49,000
Japan ..	182,000	359,000

Japan's purchases have doubled. The total exports rose from 487,000 tons to 615,000 tons or from 2,729,000 bales to 3,445,000 bales and the value increased from Rs. 26 crores to Rs. 34 crores. Cotton exports have now occupied the first place in exports, having replaced Jute exports.

There is no considerable increase in the purchases by the United Kingdom.

Our imports of raw cotton are as follows:—

Cotton imports in tons.	1933-34	1934-35
Egypt ..	6,000	17,000
Kenya Colony	24,000	32,000
United States ..	8,000	1,600
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	871	3,354
Tanganyika Territory ..	2,589	2,427

Thus India gets her supplies chiefly from Egypt and Kenya Colony.

The exports and imports and the Balance of Trade with regard to the principal countries trading with India are as follows:—

	1933-34 Imports Rs. (in crores).	1933-34 Exports	1934-35 Imports Rs. (in crores).	1934-35 Exports
U. K.	47.59	47.21	53.75	47.53
Germany	8.89	10.12	9.84	6.99
Italy	2.91	5.75	3.01	5.73
Japan	16.33	12.61	20.80	24.14
France	1.51	7.37	1.53	5.26
Belgium	2.66	4.48	2.16	4.23
U. S. A.	7.18	14.07	8.40	12.87
China	2.23	4.45	2.05	2.61
Netherlands	1.82	4.21	1.20	2.53
Br. Empire	57.65	68.15	66.00	68.37

lakhs. The exports of Cotton and Jute amount to Rs. 34,99 lakhs and Rs. 10,87 lakhs, the former showing an increase of Rs. 8,01 lakhs and the latter a decrease of Rs. 6 lakhs. In class III (Articles wholly or mainly manufactured) tanned and dressed hides and skins exports amount to Rs. 5,47 and show a decrease of Rs. 35 lakhs over the previous year. Exports of Iron and steel manufactures amount to Rs. 2,10 lakhs. Exports of Cotton yarn and manufactures and Jute manufactures amount to Rs. 2,65 lakhs and Rs. 21,46 lakhs, the former showing a decrease of Rs. 8 lakhs and the latter an increase of Rs. 9,34 lakhs over the last year.

With regard to imports, in Class I, Sugar imports amount to Rs. 2,11 lakhs and show a decline of Rs. 60 lakhs. In class II, imports amount to Rs. 5,28 lakhs and show an increase of Rs. 1,73 lakhs over the previous year. In class III, the imports of Chemicals amount to Rs. 5,21 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 23

SHRINKAGE OF FAVOURABLE BALANCE

With regard to United Kingdom, the unfavourable Balance of Trade has increased by nearly six times owing to great increase of imports of Rs. 6.16 lakhs and no increase in exports. Our trade with Germany shows increased unfavourable balance owing to curtailment of our exports due to exchange restrictions. There is general decline in our exports to European countries and the U. S. A. with steady imports and thus show decreasing favourable balance of trade. Our trade with Empire countries show a greatly decreased balance. Our exports to Japan show great increase and in spite of increased imports, the trade balance has improved from an unfavourable balance of last year to favourable balance for this year.

On the whole, there is a large shrinkage of our favourable Balance of Trade, owing to large decrease in our export trade to continental countries like Germany, Italy, Netherlands due to

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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"CHURAKULAM" comes to you just as it would if you were in the gardens. Its delicious aroma exhilarates you. Its flavour pleases the palate. Buy a packet and brew a cup and be convinced.
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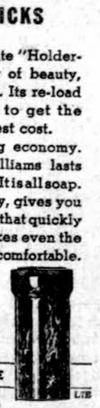

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 10)

shelter in non-British areas, including Indian States, in order to get their babies married. This has been a hindrance in relieving the society from the distress and havoc wrought by early marriage. The opposition in the Mysore Legislative Council from a number of non-official members of the house, can be said to be the death-bed hysteria of orthodoxy, but what about the opposition from the Government benches? Does it mean that Mysore is still willing to give shelter to this evil which has already ruined the lives of many innocent children and deteriorated the health of the nation to a great extent?

We can hope that better efforts will be made by the authors of the bill to purge the society of this evil. They will do well to carry on propaganda throughout the State in favour of the bill and get public support for it.—Yours, etc.

P. BALAKRISHNAN.

July 4.

"An Evil Practice"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your Staff Correspondent has done well to warn to-day tne Medical Relief, and Public Health Committee in the "Chronicle" columns ("In And Around Bombay") regarding the provision of receptacles for the receipt of refuse. I heartily endorse the views expressed by him in this connection. The tenants should be first provided with necessary receptacle either by the landlords or by the Municipality, before enforcement of the resolution brought forward by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi at the Municipal Corporation last Thursday. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi deserves to be congratulated for bringing in a resolution, the expediency of which was long felt by the pedestrians who had unhappy experience of being besmeared by dirty water, stale rice, dal and, many rubbish and filthy things. This deep-rooted evil of throwing "kutchra" house-hold refuse on public roads can soon be eradicated by the whole-hearted support of educated citizens. It is the bounden duty of every citizen to co-operate heartily to combat this nuisance of throwing refuse and of spitting over the pedestrians from windows.—Yours etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

What Is Homoeopathy?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—What is Homoeopathy? Remedies were given in graduated doses to healthy men which produced pathological changes expressed by symptoms which were noted down and used as clinical guides in diseased conditions i.e. where those symptoms occurred in a diseased state the remedy which originally produced them was found to be the curative agent. The symptoms were produced by crude drugs but were cured by infinitesimal doses of the same drug. This shows that Homoeopathy for its basis has a natural and unchangeable law and, therefore, is the most scientific and superior law of cure. But out of the symptomatic material gathered by original provings, much had to be done by old clinicians to find out which symptoms were characteristic of a drug and which were spurious at Bedside clinics. This development of the Art from the clinical point of view is the most essential factor which gives the stamp of genuineness or quackery to the teachings of the various Homoeopathic colleges. Necessarily to estimate the proper clinical value of symptoms much clinical training with close daily application for three or four years is required.

There are some institutes in Bombay which ornament their students with diplomas without teaching them even the fundamentals of all the valuable branches of medical science and stamp them as Homoeopaths, while in fact, they are practically ignorant of the fundamentals, of this great clinical Art. When the Homoeopath prescribes for the symptoms which are the manifestations of the altered pathology, he necessarily prescribes for the altered pathology which fact is proved by the cures he effects. But that does not exclude the study of important Sciences as Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Physical diagnosis and examination as without these one would be incapable of estimating the value of symptoms in a diseased condition. The institutes which do not teach these and yet manufacture Homoeopaths of course, are bogus. The study of these things, plus Homoeopathic "materia medica" would require daily one hour instruction at least for three or four years. It is upto the public to find out the genuine from the spurious. Word-mongers from motives of self gain can succeed to deceive the public for some time yet it will not always be the case and the day will come when they will be exposed before the searching public gaze, the gaze of Truth.—Yours, etc.,

V. H. KULKARNI.

II

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your esteemed paper, while taking cudgels against the Dadar Homeopathic University in particular "A Doctor" loses his ground when he says in general that Homeopathy does not teach anatomy, physiology, the symptoms of the disease and a proper diagnosis thereof.

Before venturing on such a sweeping remark against Homeopathy in general the "Doctor" should have taken pains and a little trouble to move out from his dispensing chair and make enquiries whether or not all these subjects are taught. Granting that the particular University to which the "Doctor" refers does not teach all these subjects, does it follow that Homeopathic Colleges in general do not impress upon their students the necessity of these subjects?

In justice to Homeopaths I would ask this all-knowing Doctor to attend the evening or morning classes of either the City Homeopathic College at Dadar or the one in Kalbadevi Road, in which case the Doctor will surely find that, Anatomy, Physiolcgy, Medical Jurisprudence and Pathology and Minor Surgery etc., are all taught in these Colleges as in any other Allopathic College.

Does the 'Doctor' not know that in Medicine it is the cure that is most important and not the system—be it Allopathic or Homeopathic or for that matter any other 'Pathic' and if Homeopathy can heal the ailing, no amount of sagely warnings from any 'Doctor' can stop the public from patronising Homoeopathy?—Yours etc.,

N. S. BHAT

Bombay, July 8.

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the controversy going on in your paper, I think "A Doctor" is right in inquiring if the "University of Homeopathy" and its degrees? have a proper status.

The very word University has certain ideas about it associated in the public mind. And it is because of the knowledge of this that certain Bengalis, and Americans offer bogus degrees of bogus universities to credulous people hankering after degrees. America had to take this into consideration and take legal steps in the matter.

Those who believe in the efficacy of Homeopathy need not have any recourse to such degrees, especially if these degrees are made to appear similar to the degrees of any real Universities. If they are trained by competent Homeopaths for a sufficiently long time and if they have mastered the subject, they may, if they like, use some sort of an indication after their name, like H.D., H.P., B.A., etc. which may not conflict with other recognised titles, and thus create a misunderstanding in people's minds. If necessary, just as University graduates indicate in brackets the name of their University, Homeopaths may indicate their own school or Institution.—Yours, etc.

S. L. K.

Why Not Indian Head Mistresses?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This year's result of the B.A. examination of the Bombay University shows that there are 28 Parsee young ladies out of nearly 100 Indian and other young ladies who have been successful in the examination. One would like to know what becomes of them after their education. Are they absorbed in schools and colleges or do they become lawyers?

I see in one of the Parsee Girls' schools in Poona four or five English teachers, brought all the way from England, and they have no idea of how poor India is and the School goes on increasing the fees and other extras which formerly were included in the curriculum. There are many Parsees and other Indian lady post-graduates who go to England, America and the Continent for further studies. Are they not fit to be the Heads of the Indian Girls' schools in Bombay, Poona and elsewhere in India? Perhaps it is that inferiority complex amongst our public men that is responsible for bringing these teachers all the way from England.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. C.

Poona, July 6.

Re: Seth Haiderally Kassamji Charitable Trust—Surat.

Receipts and Payments Account for 5 years ending 31st December, 1934.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
To Sundry Management Expenses incurred at Surat ..	2,213	12	6	By Rent received of Properties including Bethak etc., at Surat	13,825	10	6
„ Sundry Management Expences incurred at Bombay ..	120	0	0	„ Interest received on Current Account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	212	9	0
„ Municipal Taxes paid on properties at Surat	1,133	0	0	„ Interest on Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 5,300 since redeemed	1,128	2	0
„ Fire Insurance premium	687	8	0	„ Refund of Income-tax on interest on Government Securities	170	2	0
„ Legal Expenses incurred in the High Court Suit No. 157 of 1928	2,951	7	0	„ Difference in cost price of Government Securities and on redemption	116	9	4
„ Repairs done on properties at Surat	1,215	5	6				
„ Balance carried over to Trust Capital Account ..	7,131	15	10				
	15,453	0	10		15,453	0	10

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Vouchers and the monthly statements of accounts received at Bombay from the Co-trustee at Surat and find it correct.

Sd. RUSTOMJI N. MEHTA & Co.,
Government Certified Auditors.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1934.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Capital Account :—							To Investments (at cost) .. .. .. Being 3½ per cent. Government Papers of the face value of Rs. 12,000.				10,966	3	5
Cash on hand as at Asad of S. Y. 1985 ..	437	12	4				To Advanced for legal cost in a suit filed at Surat				710	0	0
Cost price of Government Securities for Rs. 5,300 since redeemed	5,183	6	8				Banks and Cash Balances :—						
Balance of Receipts and Payments Account for 5 years ending 31st December 1934 ..	7,131	15	10				Cash in Hand with the Managing Trustees at Bombay	27	10	6			
				12,753	2	10	Balance in Current Account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	849	4	11			
				12,753	2	10	Balance in Current Account with the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Surat, which is in the name of Dr. Tyabhoy Salebhoy a Co-trustee at Surat	200	0	0			
											1,076	15	5
											12,753	2	10

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and the Vouchers of the Trust, and have also obtained all the information and the explanations required by us, and that the Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct state of affairs of the Trust. We have also examined the original Government Securities as referred to therein. As the properties at Surat have not been valued, the amount thereof is not shown in the Book of Accounts.

Bombay, 15th March, 1935.

Sd. T. M. Kajiji.
A. E. Maskati.
Amirudin S. Tyebji.
Tyebhoy Salebhoy.
Mahomedbhoy Faizoolbhoy.

Sd. RUSTOMJI N. MEHTA & CO.,
Government Certified Auditors.

DUMPING IN INDIA

(Continued from page 8.)

nary dumpings. Her Wilson Bill (1894) provided for an additional duty on imported sugar which had benefited directly or indirectly by a premium in the country of origin. That was a measure against Bounty Dumping. Her Revenue Bill of 1916 declared it unlawful to import goods at a price lowered with intent thereby to destroy or injure an industry in U. S. A., or handicap its development or restrain or monopolise any branch of trade in such goods. Such importation was subjected to a regular fine.

In 1921 its emergency Tariff Act provided for anti-dumping duties on goods imported at lower prices such as would injure or are likely to injure any branch of industry in U. S. A., or would prevent establishment or development. It may be particularly remarked that it did not matter whether the article of the same kind was produced in U. S. A., or not.

In the Empire the British Dominions were among the first countries to take measures against dumping e.g., the Canadian Act of 1903 against the dumping of the American iron and steel trusts products. The imposition, it may be noted, was not conditional on the existence of the facts that especially characterised the so-called Real Dumping of the classical meaning.

Australia and Newzealand since 1905 and with subsequent more stringent enactments prevented importation of dumped goods. Among others their common care was to prohibit entry of goods which injured indigenous industry.

South Africa campaigned last against dumping. Her legislation specially provided against Freight dumping and Bounty dumping also. Again, as soon as deliberate depreciation of currency was the order of the day, Canada and South Africa designated it as Exchange Dumping and imposed exchange surcharge on imports from countries of devalued currencies. The Sterling even of the mother country was not spared the levy of the surcharge which was regulated weekly or fortnightly according to its fluctuations.

Forms Of Dumping

From all these enactments and from many more of the continental countries the several commonly recognised forms of dumping which can be gathered up are:—

(1) That based on open or secret export premiums from the Government or from private sources.
(2) "Freight" dumping enabling transport of goods by sea route or Rail Road rates cheapened by subsidies, bounties and purposive benefits of reduced rates and taxes.
(3) "State Bounties" and subsidies.

The following special circumstances in the country of exportation have been regarded in current economy to constitute dumping:—

(4) Lower wages than in the importing country.
(5) Longer working hours.
(6) Lower taxes particularly motivated exemptions from some or all of them.
(7) Lighter social legislation charges.
(8) Reduced food prices by state subsidies or by inexorable orders of the State as also lower rents compulsorily kept low such as would enable saving in wages.
(9) "Exchange Dumping" stand above them all as most insideously detrimental dumping.
(10) Monopoly products as also products of which price is manipulated by combines, cartels, Regional agreements with intention of accelerating penetration into export markets resulting in dumping.

(To Be Continued.)

CYCLIST KNOCKED DOWN

Accident At Junction Of Parsi Bazar Street And Churchgate Street

The corner of the junction of Churchgate Street and Parsi Bazar Street, opposite the Elphinstone Circle, was the scene of a tragedy about 10 o'clock on the night of Sunday.

It appears that a young South Indian cyclist named Daxinamurty Balasundaram aged about 20 and employed in the Bombay Port Trust was peddling through the Parsi Bazar Street towards the corner at its junction with the Churchgate Street (near the bending of the Patel Bulding) when the accident occurred. The young cyclist collided against the radiatorhood and the headlights of car No. X 5774. The impact of the collision bent one of the headlights and threw the rider and his machine at a distance of a few yards, in different directions.

VICTIM BECOMES UNCONSCIOUS

The cyclist sustained severe injuries on the head and other parts of his body, and patches of blood were observed on the ground where he fell. The victim, it is stated, was rendered unconscious within a short time after the accident during which time he called out for water, which was supplied to him by persons who were attracted to the scene of the collision.

The police arrived on the scene and removed the injured man in an unconscious condition to the G. T. Hospital.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

New Year's Executive Elected

The adjourned special general meeting and the annual general meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union (now called the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association) were held in the Secondary Training College Hall on Friday last, when Principal H. V. Hampton presided.

Among certain changes in the Constitution, the name of the Union was changed to "The Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association" and the Executive Committee was enlarged with the addition of a Vice-President and two more members. It was also resolved to take steps for getting the Association amalgamated with a former institution called "The Teachers' Association of Bombay", for starting a Teachers' Benefit Fund, and for getting the Association registered.

NEW YEAR'S EXECUTIVE

After the annual report and the statement of accounts were read and adopted, the following were elected to the Executive Committee for the year 1935-1936 under the revised constitution:

President: Principal H. V. Hampton; Vice-President: Mr. R. P. Kar; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. C. A. Christie and Miss M. D. Shroff, both from Robert Money School; Treasurer: Mr. C S Kodkani; Ordinary Members: Miss C. C. Thompson, Mr. C. P. Budhrani, Miss P. F. Vazifdar, Miss C. A. Rosario, Mr. B. Abreo, Mr. B. M. Kapadia, and Mr. G. M. Deodhar. Three more members are to be co-opted. Hon. Auditors: Mr. M. P. Shah and Mr. I. J. Mogul.

Sin Of Demonetising Silver

BRITIAN'S FOLLY ENDS IN WORLD CRISIS

Role Of Precious Metals In Nation's Economy

Mr. C. Wilmoot Maddison, General Manager of the British Columbia Branch of the Silver Association of Canada, writes in the "Western Canada Mining News":—

All eyes are turned at present towards the inevitable action which must take place with Mexican coinage reaching the stage of being worth more as silver bullion than as coin of the realm, and the world price of silver continually lessening the seigniorage available to the American government from the difference between such world value and the statutory value of the United States silver dollar.

RESPECTABLE INHERITANCE

Since the beginning of the 16th century, Mexico has been famous for its great silver mines. For a decade and one-half, Mexico has produced annually silver ranging between 65 and 110 million ounces, round figures, the lesser figures being during the last six years. In approximately 400 years Mexico has mined approximately 6,000,000,000 ounces of silver which if valued at present day value, the approximate actual cost price of producing silver, would put into circulation $4,500,000,000 at par American exchange. Figure this out with Mexico's population of 17,000,000 and it represents a very respectable inheritance acquired by the Mexican people.

SIN REACTS ON WESTERN CIVILISATION

Of all peoples of the world the Spanish conquistadores led in the worthy enterprise of exploiting the stores of wealth in silver, and it was not until the most dominant nation of modern civilization commenced to filch real wealth of the less dominant people in the world did the Spanish Empire gradually decay. Not satisfied with robbing the purchasing power or half the population of the world, the most extreme sabotage was perpetrated on the silver content of all silver monies minted by all nations, Great Britain leading the van to the extent of a full 50 per cent. It is a well-known proverb that your sin will find you out. To-day, the sin committed in debilitating silver has reacted on western civilization to the extent that its purchasing power has in conjunction with the east almost arrived at zero.

Originally the mining of silver was carried on under a cheap and highly efficient method called the "patio" process, an amalgamation process for the extraction of gold and silver from silicious ores, which remained active for over three centuries; and it was not until the advent of the modern cyanide process that mining of silver became wholesale in Mexico. With the installation of modern smelters, Mexico regained its pre-eminence as the leading silver producing country in the world. To-day, the U.S.A., Mexico, Canada and Peru are responsible for approximately 92 per cent of the world's production of silver, and with the British Empire countries predominantly controlling the output of gold, an opportunity lies to stabilize the currency of the world, provided these civilized nations co-operate together to end the present problem of poverty amidst plenty.

Until adjustments are brought about to harness gold and silver to provide a sufficient precious metal backing to administrative currency, together with other less important factors, the purchasing power of all people of all nations will remain sterilized.

RESULT OF ENGLAND'S FOOLISHNESS

If Great Britain had never been so foolishly advised as to demonetize silver 118 years ago, and if the world in general had since such time continued to make use of both gold and silver as the basis for money, it is more than probable the present world economic crisis would not have developed to the uncontrolled extent to which it has developed today. In England the reaction on the cotton industry has been long apparent, and general world trade has shrivelled to a point which can almost be termed zero.

INSANE UTTERANCES

One of the principal factors in the immediate past militating against sane adjustment of our monetary problems has been the insane utterings of many so-called economists who endeavour to make the public believe that imports are paid by exports, that the value of the coin has nothing to do with trade. Such people conveniently forget that on such principle an insufficiently developed country could never reach development, as new capital (sterling or gold) would have for many years to be imported to stimulate future exports. Canada is a typical illustration, now fully aware of the fact, that until money was provided to open up new country, the present transportation system and the present gold and silver stores lay undeveloped. To-day, Canada in producing over $102,000,000 in gold, at present prices, and capable of annually producing fully a quarter of such amount in silver, should be sitting on top of the world, yet because of the inability of certain administrative interests Canada has not been able to adapt these riches to peculiar and especial benefit of her citizens at large, but awaits Micawber-like for something to turn up.

It is such attitude that has compelled the government at Ottawa to introduce what are unquestionably semi-military-alleged-work camps and which have unquestionably brought about a demoralization of those citizens compelled to live for an indefinite period of time in the same. Introduction of a policy to undertake increased development of the hinterland of Canada by private interests subsidized by government financing without interest attached to the capital outlay would quickly rehabilitate the country.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Impossible To Regain Pre-War Level

Liverpool, June 26

A Liverpool firm writes:—

The Redundancy Scheme has been the main topic of conversation during the week.

Lancashire has now definitely made up her mind that the cotton trade for this country can never again reach the pre-war level. The war accelerated the movement of our pre-war customers spinning their own yarn, and it must now be recognised that they will not only continue to do so, but they will undoubtedly continue to increase their purchases of textile machinery from this country. Lancashire has now become reconciled to the prospect of a permanently reduced volume of trade, but the Redundancy Scheme will probably mean that before very long the more modern of spindles that remain in operation will again spin at a profit. There are still many overseas buyers who prefer and insist on Lancashire yarn and cloth, but at present there are too many firms competing with this trade.

CLOTH.

Calcutta and Madras have bought dhooties, but transactions have only been in handfuls. Light whites, sarries and fancies have also been in quiet request for Calcutta. Numerous requests for prices of medium modes have been received from Karachi and Madras, but so far only small contracts have been given out.

Bombay has made offers for white shirtings, and has bought unimportant quantities of prints, twills and fancies, while several of the up-country outlets have placed orders for piece dyed goods, prints, mock voiles and sateens.

Colombo has been interested to a limited extent in dhooties, white shirtings and various light bleaching styles, and small lines of whites and fancies have been sold for Singapore and the Straits Settlements, but Rangoon has only made a few retail purchases of cambrics and lawns and voiles.

No market has given more consistent support than West Africa and notwithstanding the heavy purchases during the last few months moderate buying still continues.

The feature has been the demand for batiks, drills and heavy bleached prints. South America has placed useful contracts for dyeing and printing cloths, linings and fancies, and bleaching cloths have been sold for Central America, but only spasmodic operations have taken place for the Near East, Persia and Iraq.

YARN

There has been a distinct improvement in the demand for Egyptian yarns, and some mills are now well booked up to the end of the year, although hosiery and threadmaking industries have bought sparingly. Germany has been an active buyer of medium and fine yarns for shipment. Some good weights have been booked at slightly improved prices but the total has been much smaller than during the spurt of a month ago. Export business as a whole has been dull.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Weak Tendency In Silver

We have received the following report from Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co., London, dated June 26:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,716,335 on the 19th instant, as compared with £192,663,934 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £3,000,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. Prices have included only small premiums over gold exchange parities and movements have again been within narrow limits:—

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 17th instant to mid-day on the 24th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£ 1,362,8[illegible]
British West Africa	107,06[illegible]
British India	274,559
British Malaya	21,289
Hongkong	35,503
New Zealand	31,5[illegible]
Germany	5,421
Netherlands	259,4
France	118,702
Switzerland	28,13[illegible]
Spain	27,46[illegible]
Belgium	7,1[illegible]
Other countries	17,672
Total	£2,306,281

EXPORTS

Germany	£54,200
Netherland	154,218
France	50,042
Belgium	189,200
Switzerland	13,036
U. S. A.	114,500
Other countries	6,239
Total	£581,43[illegible]

The s.s. "Comorin" which sailed from Bombay on the 22nd instant carries gold to the value of about £487,000 consigned to London.

SILVER

The market developed a very weak tendency during the second half of the week and there was a sharp decline in prices. This was due mainly to heavy re-selling by the Indian Bazaars, but there was also re-selling by China and speculators generally. At the lower rates, substantial purchases were made presumably for the American Treasury and there has also been some buying on China account.

The bull position still remains large, but the liquidations made during the week should make for healthier conditions. The immediate outlook is uncertain and depends largely upon whether the Indian Bazaars continue their re-sales: America is showing no inclination to press, but it seems likely that further support from this quarter will be forthcoming, especially if prices seem inclined to sag.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 17th instant to mid-day on the 24th instant:—

IMPORTS

British West Africa	£ 4,733
British India	28,709
Australia	33,266
New Zealand	5,724
Egypt	115,521
Soviet Union	77,794
Belgium	30,171
Switzerland	9,646
Java	9,132
Morocco	7,500
Aden and Dependencies	13,352
Other countries	11,491
Total	£347,477

EXPORTS

Bombay—via other ports	£ 10,695
Sweden	3,800
Italy	8,505
Liberia	10,000
U. S. A.	146,310
Other countries	1,764
Total	£181,972

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 20th instant to the 26th instant was dollars 4.95.1/4 and the lowest dollars 4.92.7/8d.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 22nd instant consisted of 280,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with 279,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver on the 15th instant.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, July 11

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

The first Government acreage report was issued on Monday last and gave the acreage under cultivation on July 1st as 29,166,000 acres, which was very much as expected, though perhaps slightly lower than private estimates had led us to believe. Its effect upon the New York market was negligible, and prices to-day are practically the same as they were a week ago.

With the acreage now a known factor it remains only to be seen how large the yield per acre will be before arriving at an estimate of the next American crop.

In the last two years the yield has varied from 208.5 in 1933, which was nearly a record and made under exceptional circumstances, to 170.9 in 1934, when a prolonged drought in Texas and Oklahoma during July and August wrought havoc with the crop in those districts.

The weather in June was cloudy and dull, when fine dry days were badly needed, so we may safely conclude that there will be no bumper yield this year, but on the other hand there is no reason for thinking that serious damage has taken place, so far the sake of argument we may base our estimates of the coming crop on a yield of 180 lbs. which is 2 1/2 lbs. above the average of the last 10 years.

With a yield of 180 lbs., and an acreage of 28,500,000, which allows for a reasonable abandonment, we should see a crop of between 10 1/4 and 10 1/2 million bales. A crop of this size justifies present prices or even higher, but it must be kept in mind that when prices exceed the 12 1/2 cent level an additional 5 million bales come on to the market and must act as a deterrent to bullish hopes.

The local market, due possibly to its stronger statistical position, has taken a definitely bullish view of the acreage figure, and the price of April/May Broach has advanced by Rs. 4 since the day of its publication.

A fresh demand is once more in evidence from Japan and is reflected in the strength of the July Oomra contract, while local Mills continue to make moderate purchases of staple styles.

The Monsoon is reported to be progressing favourably in all cotton districts.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 12

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 13 9
Bengal Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 6
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	28 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Corpn Ord	3 8 0
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 12 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 2 6
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 17 6
Foreign Railway Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	32 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk.	88 0 0
East India Distillers and S F Ord	1 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 15 0
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	51 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	114 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 6 9
Indian Copper Corporation ord	0 3 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 0 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L Railway 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

SEA BORNE TRADE AT PORT OKHA

PORT OKHA (Kathiawar),

(By Mail).

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during the month of June 1935 amounted to tons 8,245 valued Rs. 4,42,013 consisting of tons 166 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 28,018; tons 94 glass sheets valued Rs. 7,282; tons 332 iron and steel valued Rs. 75,071; tons 252 sugar valued 25,400; tons 7,181 coal valued Rs. 78,991 and machinery, etc. tons 250 valued Rs. 2,27,251. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 18,894 consisting of tons 1,250 cement, tons 17,443 salt and tons 201 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 9.

The total imports during the corresponding period amounted to tons 4,321 valued Rs. 5,46,339 consisting of tons 203 kerosene valued Rs. 31,231; tons 149 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 31,647; tons 185 glass sheets valued Rs. 25,606; coal tons 2,838 value Rs. 42,570; and machinery, etc. tons 941 valued Rs. 5,15,339. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 7,477 consisting of tons 2,150 cement, tons 11 seeds tons 5,158 salt and tons 158 magnesium chloride, etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 10.

REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Dehoarding Of Gold In East And Hoarding In West

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has just published, under the title "Commercial Banks, 1928-1934", a new addition of the volume on commercial banks published in 1934 and covering the period 1925-1933.

The volume begins with an introduction giving a general review of the recent changes in the world banking and monetary situation, and dealing with monetary question in general—including central bank accounts, exchange fluctuations, price-movements, gold, etc.

The first section gives a brief historical account of the principal world monetary events of 1933, 1934 and the first quarter of 1935; it begins with the abandonment of the Gold Standard on April 20th, 1933 by the United States of America and ends with the decision of the French Government to issue gold coin for internal circulation, taken on April 2nd, 1935.

The section on Currency Composition brings out the wide differences between the types of means of payment used by different countries; it is shown, for example, that whereas in the Anglo-Saxon countries 75 to 85 per cent of the ordinary circulating media normally consists of bank deposits, in France the proportion is less than 40 per cent. The changes which have taken place in the net quantity of money available to finance consumption and production are studied in detail, and figures are given to illustrate the universal tendency towards contraction from 1929 to 1932 and the reversal of this tendency in some parts of the world in 1933 or 1934.

Three sections are devoted to an analysis of commercial bank accounts. They deal with deposits, credits and cash rations. The continued fall in bank deposits in the countries remaining on the gold standard is contrasted with their rise in many countries which allowed their currency to depreciate. Tables are given to illustrate the severity of the decline in bank loans and the very striking increase in the commercial banks holdings of Government securities in many countries. The interesting fact emerges from this analysis that even in such countries as the United Kingdom, Canada and Sweden, which have experienced a marked improvement in economic conditions during the past few years, bank advances have failed to increase.

A section on bank clearings gives quarterly figures of the banking turnover of 16 countries from 1930 to 1934. To illustrate the effect of the unwillingness to spend in reducing the money value of transactions, rough indices are also given of the changes in the velocity of circulation of bank deposits in several countries. In the section of the introduction dealing with interest rates the reasons for changing spreads between short—and long—term rates and between rates in different markets are analysed. The failure of the commercial banks' rate on loans to follow closely the downward trend of market rates is also discussed.

After a separate analysis of the movements of prices and exchange rates, the inter-action of these two factors is considered. These sections of the introduction, along with that on gold and the final section summarising the position in April 1935, provide a great deal of factual material of interest in connection with the problem of currency stabilisation. A table is given, for example, showing the theoretical "overvaluation" or "undervaluation" of all important currencies in relation to both the French franc and sterling at the end of each year since 1931.

The large increases in gold production in recent years are analysed and figures are given to show the extent of dehoarding in the East and hoarding in the West. Special attention is paid to the changes in the distribution of central monetary gold reserves; the figures given indicate that the share of the gold 'bloc' in the world total (which itself increased from less than dol. 10 to dol. 12.5 milliard of old gold content) rose from 20.8 per cent. at the end of 1934 which the combined share of Latin America, Japan and the European countries with exchange control fell from 21.6 to 6.7 per cent. But in spite of this concentration of gold reserves, it is shown that when gold reserves are written up to correspond to the present market price of gold, they will, for most central banks, constitute a considerably higher proportion of their note circulation and other sight liabilities than in 1929. This is illustrated in the following table which is reproduced from the volume:

Gold Reserve Ratio		
Less than 20 per cent		
20 to 40 per cent		
40 to 60 per cent		
60 to 80 per cent		
Over 80 per cent		
	End of 1929	End of 1924 'Corrected."
	Number of Central Banks	
	11	1
	8	6
	9	10
	1	7
	2	7

In the final section of the introduction an account is given of the situation at the end of March 1935, containing figures on exchange rates, price relationships, gold reserves, etc. The weakness of sterling in March 1935 and the devaluation of the belga are discussed, and reference is made to the subsequent weakness of the remaining gold currencies and to the devaluation of the Danzing gulden.

The rest of the Volume is devoted to an analysis of the recent development of commercial banking in forty-four countries including India, Japan, Turkey, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic, etc.

The chapter on Japan contains a description of the history and functions of the different elements of the complex Japanese credit system. In the chapter on Russia, an account is given of the various stages of the evolution of banking from the first post-Revolutionary tendency to establish a "moneyless economy down to the institution of centralised banking control over industry concomitantly with the development of centralised planning after 1928.

Dealing, as it does, with general monetary developments, with currency statistics, central banking, exchange rates, price movements, interest rates and the production, distribution and redistribution of gold, this volume will be of great use to Banks, Commercial bodies, Chambers of Commerce, and in general, to all interested in Finance—A. P.

NO ROOM FOR APPRECIABLE RISE IN COTTON

Reasoned View Impossible Owing To Uncertainties Of Loan Level And Weather

Bombay, July 11.

Messrs Langley and Co., have issued the following report:—

After rather erratic fluctuations, the week ends with values about unchanged.

The official acreage report has been the principal feature of interest and this shows the area in cultivation on July 1st as 29,166,000 acres—or 104.6 per cent compared with last season's figure of 27,883,000 acres. The increase is fairly evenly distributed over the cotton belt with the exception of Oklahoma which shows a reduction on last year's acreage.

As the markets generally had discounted this figure its publication had little or no effect on prices. It has, however, removed the fear of an appreciably increased area, and a much better tone is in evidence in consequence.

CROP REPORTERS.

Crop reporters have already been busy and private estimates around 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 millions have been published. At this early stage little value attaches to crop forecasts, but they have contributed to the shortage of contracts that undoubtedly exists in New York.

In replacement of sales of actual, the Pool has been a steady buyer of distant months.

Altogether there is a marked absence of any selling pressure and this seems likely to continue until freer hedge selling follows in the wake of the crop movement next month.

With new crop months around 11 3/4 cents however and the 5 million bales odd of Government-controlled stocks for sale at 12 cents or better, with no hedge purchase in replacement, we regard any appreciable advance as unlikely.

Weather over the whole area has been excellent for the last few weeks and has done a lot to make up for the poorish start to which the crop got away.

LOAN LEVEL.

With two great uncertainties before us—the loan level and the weather, a reasoned view of the market is almost impossible, but we recommend great caution in following the advance beyond present levels.

The local market has outstripped America in its enthusiasm. In consequence, our parity with the Home markets is the narrowest seen for many months.

Trade demand in any volume has been lacking.

Poor yarn markets in Japan have made business with that country very difficult and only very retail sales have been put through.

China has been and still is more or less paralysed by the vagaries of the world's silver markets and little may be looked for from that quarter.

Europe shows little or no interest except for urgent requirements and the threat of war does nothing to help matters.

Local mills are in the slough of despond—the rise in cotton having brought forth no corresponding rise in the manufactured article.

Spot markets have been quiet with little sign of any weakening in the basis owing to the paucity of stocks. Long staples are easier however in sympathy with the weakness in Africans.

Monsoon developments are excellent—good rains having fallen in most parts of the country.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 13.

S S Tairea, Capt. W H Creese, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Durban via Mombassa.

S S Vita, Capt. E H Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Basra via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 13.

S S Schonfels, Capt. F Schwiefert Agents Lionel Edward Ltd. for Cochin and Marmagoa.

S S Marienfels, Capt. J Schliemann, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S S Tampa, Capt. J Pisron, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., for Calcutta via Marmagoa.

S S Taijin Maru, Capt. I Kawabata, Agents O S Kaisha, for Karachi via Marmagoa.

S S Gambada, Capt. F E Lies, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S S Badarpur, Capt. P Sharman, Agents Burmah Shell Oil Co., for Rangoon.

S S City of Rangoon, Capt. J W Kendall, Agents Killick Nixon & Co., for Calcutta.

LOADING

Bombay, July 13.

S S Schonfels for European Ports.

S S Dalgoma for European Ports.

S S Col-di-Lana for Java Ports.

MONSOON STRONG IN KATHIAWAR

Conditions Remain Unsettled In Bay Of Bengal

POONA, July 14.

Monsoon has been strong in Kathiawar, west Rajputana, west United Provinces and east Punjab and active in Lower Burma and Malabar and in and around Hyderabad State. Condition remain unsettled in the Bay of Bengal and off the Circars coast.

Rainfall nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, west United Provinces, east Central India, west Rajputana, Konkan, south Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Gujrat, north Hyderabad, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, west Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Punjab Baluchistan, Sind, Bombay Deccan and south east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall. Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point three, Tavoy two, Monywa and Mergui one and a half each, Bassein one, Sibsagar three, Burdwan one and a half, Cuttack one, Mussoorie two, Dehra Dun, Jazdalpur and Sutna one and a half each, Benares and Chanda one each, Dwarka four, Ambala and Rajkot three each, Jodhpur two, Jaipur and Dalhousie one and a half each, Bhoj one, Masulipatam five, Nellore three, Mangalore and Kurnool two each, Mercara, Raichur and Cuddapah one and a half each and Bangalore and Calicut one each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease but continue fairly widespread in Gujrat, west Rajputana and west United Provinces; increase in north Madras coast and Deccan and extend in east Central Provinces. Orissa and east and north Punjab. Monsoon will continue active in Malabar, Canara and Lower Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain is likely to occur in north Madras coast, east Deccan, east Central Provinces and Orissa during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, July 13.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was steady. Favourable weather being counterbalanced by favourable Liverpool cables and spot houses buying.

MOUNTING LITIGATION.

A slight rise on the cotton market followed the switching of October to May, believedly representing transference of long interest to forward commitments at small carrying charges.

Faced with the mounting litigation, the A. A. A. officials have disclosed to-day that processing-tax collections in May dropped by nearly £1,000,000. Gravely concerned regarding the situation, the A. A. A. has decided on a Supreme Court test with regard to the legality of the A. A. A. early in autumn.

The market opened at a rise of 2 points, but there was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of one point from the opening level. Later on there was active buying and prices advanced 6 points from the low level. The market closed at a net rise of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 12.35c.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.77 plus 97 (2-58 p.m.)
Lowest 11.71 plus 91 (11-03 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.27 plus 85 (3-28 p.m.)
Lowest 6.24 plus 82 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in June at 395,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during June was 19,800 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

Excessive heat continues Oklahoma and Texas. Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt and Alabama. Rain expected Western Belt.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market affected favourably by the political situation being more favourable in the United States of America. Weather reports are excellent.

Liverpool: Trade calling and American straddle buying. Bullish.

New York: Trade fixations October, January and March. Liverpool and South sold.

New York: Strength of spot cotton continues to be offset by favourable weather.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Thundershowers
Central: Showers
West: Clean and hot, temperatures over 100 locally.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 13.

October	11.65
December	11.64
January	11.63
March	11.64
Middling Spot	12.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 13.

July	11.91
October	11.59
December	11.56
Middling Spot	12.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 13.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 13|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per rent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 13.

T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.95-9|16
Paris	74.91
Berlin	12.28
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.27
Brussels	29.29
Milan	60.25
Berne	15.13-1|2
Prague	118.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, July 13.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points on Friday. There was Bombay buying and contracts were scarce. Later on the market was quiet and featureless. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.94d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 4 to 14 points. Sakels futures advanced 4 to 7 points and Uppers futures closed at a rise of 7 to 4 points. The Alexandria market was steady. Sakels advanced 15 to 4 and Ashmouni futures gained 3 to 4 points.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The U. S. A. Senate's unanimous approval of the amendments to the A. A. A. was offset by the continuance of favourable weather. Excepting some foreign purchases and Pool's transferring October holdings into May, market lacked any impulsive speculative enterprise. The Senate consenting the amendment to the A. A. A. has only retained the Bankhead Production Control Act for another year in conformity with the American Constitution and thereby repelling any legal attacks from the recent Supreme Court's decision. The Bankhead Act thus brought into legal existence provides the limitation of production to 10 1/2 million bales with exemption of about eight lacs bales allotment certificates from last season, coupled with two bale tax free production, and the Process-Tax on domestic spinners from which compensation is afforded to farmers on their abandonment of acreage. This Act does not legalise loans to farmers but the loans are given by the Commodity Credit Corporation, a subsidiary concern of the Government, and other Banks under the Administration's guarantee. Thus, the loan is a separate entity from the production Control and the rate of loan is left to the discretion of Secretary Wallace. Sect. Wallace has reiterated that any loan will be announced after ascertaining the size of crop, which is probably next month. Momentarily, the retention of the Process-Tax has revived bickerings amongst domestic spinners and their refusal to pay such unconstitutional taxes has made the task of A. A. A. officials very difficult.

To overcome this embarrassment, it is stated the A. A. A. officials are endeavouring to bring forward the appeals pending in the Supreme Court for hearing early in the Autumn. It appears, therefore, that this distasteful tax will be firmly resisted and a hindrance for any large buying by the domestic mills.

LIGERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool July 13.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
July,		6.57
August		6.47
September		6.34
October	6.25	6.24
November		6.17
December		6.15
January	6.15	6.14
February		6.13
March		6.13
April		6.12
May		6.11
June		6.09
July		6.08
Middling Spot		6.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool July 13.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
July, 1935	7.76
October, 1935	7.71
November, 1935	7.72
January, 1936	7.68
Masch, 1936	7.67
May, 1936	7.66
July, 1936	7.68
F.G.F. Spot	7.98

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.95
Fine (Good Staple)	6.10
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.25
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.00
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.15
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.30
BENGAL:	
Good	4.04
Fully Good	4.14
Fine	4.26
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.18
Fine	4.28
Superfine	4.38

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 13.

Linseed oils maked London per cwt., July-Aug. sellers 20.

Linseed oils maked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 20|4-1|2.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 12

July 56 5/8d.
October 57 7/8d.
December 58d.
March 58 3/8d.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 13

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 near
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Jan
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 3/4
Banks selling T T 268 3/4
Banks buying T T 266

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 145 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 3/4 12th instant
Hongkong/London 2/2 3/8 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 13th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 13th instant
Java/London 7.22 13th instant
London/Paris 74.88 12th instant
London/Belgium 29.31 12th instant
London/Switzerland 15.13 12th instant
London/Italy 60.31 12th instant
London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 12th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 12th instant
London/New York 4.95 1/4 12th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/2 12th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7-0-8 11th instant £7-0-11 12th instant

Silver London Ready 31 5/16 11th instant 31 3/8 12th instant

Silver London Forward 31 1/2 11th instant 31 5/16 12th instant

Silver New York Ready 69 3/4 11th instant 69 12th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 11th instant 5/8 per cent 12th instant

London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 11th instant 7/8 per cent 12th instant

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 13

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11-6
S S Gogra Rs. 4-0-6
S S Fusijama Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment 1-Sept/ Rs. 3-14-3
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-15
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4
Kesar Rs. 14-4
Saraya Rs. 13-11
Harinagar Rs. 13-11
Java Spot F. 4.00

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 13

Wheat	17,720 cwts.
Linseed	783 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	88 cwts.
Gingellyseed	178 cwts.
Castorseed	255 cwts.
Rice	32,296 cwts.
Myrabollams	157 cwts.
Mowraseed	72 cwts.
Gram	536 cwts.
Joowar	719 cwts.
Barley	559 cwts.
Bajree	761 cwts.
Coal	775 tons.

SEEDS.

London, July 13.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, July sellers £9-2-6.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July-Aug. sellers £11-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £11-13-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £12-18-9.

Castorseeds Bombay, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £12-2-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 13.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. closed.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 13.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July sellers 21|9.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, July sellers 21|6.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels, July sellers 25.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), closed.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 12

September 2.40—1
December 2.45 unchanged
March 2.10 unchanged
May 2.14 unchanged

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 13

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 224/4 for Broach A/M delivery. There was long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 224 but later on there was professional support and prices advanced to Rs 224/8. The market opinion is divided. Bulls believe that we have had good weather in America for long time and now it will turn unfavourable while bears believe that there will be no buyers above 12 cent level.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point. There was some profit taking in the local market which closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	239 12 0
Broach A/M	224 12 0
Oomra July	218 8 0
Oomra D/J	201 0 0
Bengal July	147 4 0
Bengal D/J	142 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 13

	Extra Super fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	159	154	150	147
Punjab	...	159	154	150	147
Rajputana	...	161	156	152	149
Oomra No. 3	229	226	222	218	...
C P No. 1	245	242	238	234	...
C P No. 2	235	233	228	224	...
Broach No. 2	...	252	249	245	240
Punjab-Ame	...	277	274	270	265
Surat	...	321	318	314	309
Rajpipla	...	321	318	314	309
Navsari	...	326	323	319	314

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13

Bengal Superfine	167
Bengal Fine	159
Bengal F G	151
Sindh-Punjab Fine	159
Sindh-Punjab F G	151
Wardha-Hingt	236/238
Nagpur/Savner	238/240
Pundhurna	225/226
Yeotmal	225/224
Arvi	223/224
Ellichpur	223/224
Berar	219/220
Khatugaon	221/222
Mulkapur	215/216
Khandesh	213/214
Jalna/Sailu	213/214
Burwah/Sanavad	213/214
Broach Fine	245/247

NEPTUNE AND SATURN TO DESTROY CROPS

The commodity review of Messrs E. J. Schwaback and Co., received by air mail on Saturday states:—

"The Editor's friend who tries to estimate crop yields by Astrology, who advances the view that because the planets Neptune and Saturn are in exactly opposite quarters of the heavens, therefore bad crops in U. S. A. and Asia must result, has as much chance of proving correct as those who now predict full yields."

Punjab/American	269/274
Punjab/American mix	254/259
Cambodia	314/319
Miraj/Sangli	...
Compta Good	259/274
Bagalkot	...
Kampala	565
Busoga	236
Jinja	554

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 13. Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	253/078
Central India	...	108/391
Barsi and Nagar	45	107,857
Hyderabar-Gaorani	...	46,5117
Berar	25	401,523
Central Provinces	...	95,22.
Total Oomra	70	1,012 530
Dholera	...	191,300
N.-W. Provinces	63	33,996
Rajputana	222	47,824
Sind-Punjab	851	319,735
Broach	...	131,442
Coompta and Dharwar	509	86,931
Westerns-Northerns	432	68,476
Cocoanada	...	327
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,138	75745
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	71,270
Egyptian and African	1,549	339,723
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	4,834	2,382,714

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. 11th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	991	374,622
Japan and China	1,330	1,105,628
Coast Ports	...	28,731
Up-country by Rail.	...	228,319
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	5,146
Total	2,321	1,742,446

COTTON STRADDLES

New York Liverpool:—
October 118 December 10[illegible] January 100 March 95 May 84 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 239/8 Liverpool July 6.58 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 225 Liverpool May 1936 6.12 Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 225 New York May 11.82 Rs. 40 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 11th July 2,909 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,377,880 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,302,125 bales

Increase 75,755 bales

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 12

Messrs. Battivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	3
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	27
Electric Bond Common	8 3/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	54 1/2
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	61
Consolidated Gas	26
Western Union Telg	40
Radio Corporation	6
New York Central	17
Erie R R	8
Great North Pfd	21
Distillers Seagram	22
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	70
Bethelehem Steel	30
United States Steel	36 1/2
American Smelting	43
Int Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	19
International Harvestor	47
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	36 1/4
Socony	12 3/4
Chase Bank	28 1/4
National City Bank	26 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corp of Amr	27
Du Pont de Nemours	106
Amr Locomotive	15

Total business 1 1/4 million.
Market looks better allround. Carloadings down 48000.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 13

Following easier London and American advices, the local silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling. Prices opened at Rs. 72/12 and declined to Rs. 72/4. This decline is the usual feature of the local market at the time of tejimandi settlement. The market will remain quiet but as soon as tejimandi is declared, we think prices will again assume hardening tendency. The gold market was fairly steady. London was 13/16d. down to-day but th elocal market was steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	72 6 0
Ashad delivery	72 8 0
Shravan delivery	72 14 0
	Rs. a. p.
Shravan delivery	72 10 0
Ready gold	34 13 0
Ashad delivery	34 13 6
Shravan delivery	34 14 9

SILVER MARKET HEALTHY

American Demand For Cash

London, July 10

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Report:—Movements of prices hardly reflect the exceedingly large amount of liquidation which has been so important a feature of the week under review. This was due to the heavy absorption by America which translated what must have otherwise been an extremely large fall into a gradual orderly decline. Nervousness was induced by the somewhat protracted period of dullness and the sagging prices There was little needed to induce general selling on an almost unprecedented scale. The temporary re-establishment of even prices for both deliveries was attributed to the fact that whilst selling orders were for varied delivery dates demand by America was only for cash. The market is healthier for the heavy liquidation should react well to general renewal of confidence."

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 13

Bar gold worth Rs. 83,90,620 was exported from Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" which sailed for London on Saturday afternoon.

Out of this quantity gold worth Rs. 9,54,987 was for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York. Gold worth Rs. 42,27,746 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,31,64,50,864.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 12

Spot silver prices were reduced today 5/8 cent to 68 3/4 cents

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 12

July 69.25—55
September 69.80—50
December 70.85—80

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 13.

Market:—Steady.

Spot	30-5|16
Forward	30-1|2

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 13.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz., £7-0-11.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 12

Broach J/A opening 238 1/4; highest 240; lowest 238 1/4; closing 239 1/4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 224 1/4; highest 225; lowest 224; closing 224 3/4

Oomra July opening 218 1/4; highest 219; lowest 218 1/4; closing 218 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 200 3/4; highest 201 1/4; lowest 200 3/4; closing 200 3/4

Bengal July opening 147; highest 14[illegible] 3/4; lowest 147; closing 147 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 141 3/4; highest 142 1/4; lowest 141 3/4; closing 142

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 30

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-35) Rs. 4 5/8

Bulls Unload Holdings Of Steel Shares

Absence Of Any Support

SAGGING TENDENCY OF PRICES

BOMBAY, July 13.

The local Share Bazar was easier to-day on unloading by bull operators. There was utter absence of any important buying and prices assumed sagging tendency. Towards the close there was scattered covering.

It is said that there is less demand for steel in Europe and stocks are accumulating, resulting in reduction of prices. This news is expected to have unfavourable effect on our steel industry but the market is well liquidated and the technical position of the market is healthy.

At the moment the market seems tired but in view of cheapness of money, there seems no justification of any important decline in prices. Investment demand is gradually increasing and it must tell on the market in due course. We think present prices are safe for a constructive view of the situation.

There was general liquidation in all sections. Tata Steel, Hydro-Electric, cotton mills and Cement shares registered small losses as a result of day's trading.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, July 13.

100	Ahm. Advance	301 4
500	Bom Cotton	40 0
250	Bom Dyeing	811 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	263 2
100	Central India	295 10
100	Colaba	136 14
100	Coorla	87 8
250	David	60 0
250	Dawan	365 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	108 12
100	Gokak	196 4
1000	Hindustan	1635 0
100	Indore	63 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 4
100	Kohinoor	198 2
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	800 0
250	Model	52 8
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	137 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	317 8
25	Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000	Sholapur	2.300 0
50	Simplex	75 10
100	Swadeshi	167 8
100	Swan	85 0
25	Tata	9 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 13

Century 263
Bombay Dyeing 817 812 811
Kohinoor 200 201 199 197 198/2
Central India 299 300 298 300 294 295/10
New Great 136/4 137/8
Simplex 76 75/10
Swadeshi 171 170 167/8
Bundi 38/6 38 38/2 38
I Cement 425 422 421/14
Punjab 27/12 27/8 27/10
Shahabad 483 485 482 483/2
Andhra 1737 1740 1738 1737/8
Tata Hydro 179/6
Tata Power 1623 1622 1625 1617 1620 1617/8
Tram Ord 151/14 151/4
T Steel Defd 617 613 617 612 615 607 610 606
T Steel Ord 147 146/4 147/4 146 146/4 146
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 151/8 151
Bellapur 338 336 337 336/14
B Steam 305 303/12 306/4
B Burma 353 352 356 352 353 352/8

500	Vishnu	1350 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	102 0
25-50	Central	39 2
500	Imperial	1562 8
125-500	Im. Con.	395 0
50-100	India	123 8
5	Union	5 7
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	38 0
70	Gwalior	127 8
160	Indian	421 14
100	Katni Def.	1660 0
100	Katni Ord.	421 4
75	Okha	261 4
10	Punjab	27 10
100	Shahabad	483 2
70	United	109 8
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 6
15-75	New India	45 8
200	Oriental	4450 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	158 12
100	Andhra Valley	1737 8
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	151 4
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 4
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	179 6
1000	Tata Power	1617 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr. Patty	12[illegible] 0
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	94 0
100	Gujarat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	54 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	760 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	29 0
30	Tata Steal Def.	607 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	162 8
50	Belapur Sugar	336 14
250	Bombay Steam	306 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, July 13

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/5/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/13/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/14

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 103/5
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 100/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/4/6 and ruled steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 13

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 5/8
8 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1933/37 101 3/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 5/8

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

BOMBAY, July 13.

LONDON MARKET

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £31-2-6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £31-5-0
Standard Copper 3 months £31-11-3 (31/11/3)
Electrolytic Copper £35

NEW YORK MARKET

Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7¼ cents

BOMBAY MARKET

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30/-
Copper Sheets Rs. 35/-
Copper Asho Rs. 36/-
Yellow Metal Asho Rs. 34 (nominal)
Tone:—Steady.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 12

July dol. 0.81 3/8
September dol 0.82 1/8
December dol. 0.83 1/2

125	Bombay Burma	352 8
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	110 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 4
50	Bombay Telephone	110 0
100	Indian Bleaching	120 0
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	512 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000	Port Canning	600 0
15	Scindia	13 4
30	Premier Construction	82 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p c Andhra Valley	1355 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	83 0
5	p.c. Central India	503 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141 14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1405 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171 14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd X.D.	151 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mhl	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	640 0

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has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1935

"GOVT. MAY TRIP INTO MORE NASTY HOLE"

They Must Admit Their Fault When It Is Pointed Out

MR. NARIMAN ON LESSONS OF 'TEST CASE' WITHDRAWAL

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement:—

Though the principle for which I was fighting the test-case, has been conceded and the important point of law and constitution upheld, viz., that the local Executive Government cannot raise any revenue for general provincial purposes merely by Government Resolution or Notification, without the sanction of the Legislature, still the manner in which past blunders are sought to be rectified is objectionable from many points of view. I do not know whether this particular form of amendment is adopted with a view to redeem the lost prestige or credit of the Government.

The most obvious and straightforward course, under the circumstances, should have been to introduce a Money-Bill in the shape of a Motor-taxation. But since the Motor-taxation Bill, including an item of this enhanced Registration Fee, was defeated in the last sessions of the Council, and under the Rules and Standing Orders VIII (3) a rejected Bill cannot be re-introduced within a period of six months, this inconvenient rule is again sought to be circumvented and the same rejected item is sought to be re-introduced within the prescribed time, by amending the Motor Vehicles Act.

A Central Act

The Indian Motor Vehicles Law of India is a Central Act, being Act VIII of 1914, passed by the Legislative Assembly in February 1914, applicable to the whole of British India. The object of that Act, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in short, is "to promote the convenience of Motorists and to give increased facilities for Motor travel". Mr. Wheeler, on behalf of the Government, whilst introducing the Bill gave an assurance, that the bill was intended to consolidate into one Central Act the six different Provincial legislations then existing 'so as to ensure greater simplicity in the law and to promote the convenience of motorists generally, while safeguarding the rights of the public....."

All the rules framed under Sec. 11 "for the purposes of the Act" are consistent with the above aims and objects, and all Provinces in British India have administered the Central Act, keeping the original object in view, so that Registration and Licencing Fees in all Provinces are just enough to defray the expenses of the Motor Vehicles Department, and no renewal fees are charged, and whenever, a Provincial Government desires to make revenue for general purposes cut of motor traffic, it is always done by a separate Motor Taxation Act introduced in their respective Legislatures and never by amending the original Central Motor Vehicles Act.

Fundamental Alteration

This amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act proposed by Bill No. XXIV of 1935 fundamentally alters, so far as this Presidency is concerned, the original aims and objects of the Bill and transforms it from an Act intended 'for the facilities and convenience of Motorists and safety of the public,' into a Motor-Taxation Act. It is a question whether a Cenrtal Act could be so amended by a subordinate Provincial Legislature so as to fundamentally alter its original aims and objects. Morally the case is worse; it is a direct breach and violation of the assurances given on behalf of Government of India whilst passing the Act in the Assembly; it also flouts the sound principle laid down by the Taxation Inquiry Committee appointed by the Finance Department of Government of India. That Report makes a distinction between "Fees" that could be levied only for some special service rendered and 'Taxes' that could be imposed for general purposes, and it has laid down a specific clause for Motor Registration and Licence Fees—Clause 319:—"These fees are imposed chiefly for the purpose of regulating the use of vehicles and to ensure that the public safety is not jeopardised by the use of unsafe vehicles or by unskilled drivers. Such charges should be kept distinct from the taxes on vehicles, which will be dealt with in the chapter on Local Taxation, 'and should not be more than sufficient to cover the expenses of examining and registering the vehicles and testing the drivers....."

Sad Result of Former Bungling

Thus the Government in its anxiety and hurry to come out of a nasty and uncomfortable corner in which it finds itself to-day, thanks to the bungling and blundearing of its predecessors, may again trip into a worse and a more nasty hole. One wrongful act leads to half a dozen more and it is always ultimately a better, safer, more honest and honourable policy to admit one's fault even when pointed out and corrected by its opponents and take frank and straightforward steps and measures to rectify the same. For years they obstinately persisted in the error though repeatedly pointed out, and now when compelled to rectify, they are again swayed by false considerations of prestige and expediency and refuse to adopt the frank, and constitutional course. As it is, this roundabout and circuitous way with a view to save its face, leads Government into more complicated and difficult position. It is compelled to alter fundamentally and radically the aims and objects of the Central Act, and to break assurances and pledges solemnly given on behalf of Central Government and the Legislative Assembly, and also change the whole conception of fees and taxes. Above all, it violates the very sound principle laid down by the Taxation Inquiry Committee appointed by the Finance Department of Government of India. Apparently that valuable Report and its recommendations and directions, so far as the Government of Bombay is concerned in this particular respect, have been thrown into the waste-paper basket. How can one expect the citizens and public in general to respect and attach any value to Government Reports and recommendations when its subordinate branch itself treats them with scant courtesy and throws them to the wind as mere scrap of paper.

"Ultra Vires" of Local Legislatures

But we have not yet touched the most objectionable part of this sorry episode. The proposed Bill appears to me also to be "ultra vires" of the local legislature. As I urged before the Court, the power to impose new taxation under the present Government of India Act is given under Sec. 80A only to the local legislatures. It is the function, privileges and constitutional right of the legislature and not of the Executive Government to impose whatever new taxes it deems proper and necessary, the rates at which it should be levied, the manner of its imposition and the duration for which the same should continue as well as settle all other incidents and circumstances connected with the taxation. A taxation Bill has to pass through certain formalities and procedure as strictly laid down under the Rules and Standing Orders and the Council has a right to exercise its powers to reject and throw out the Bill at any stage as it happened in the last Motor Taxation Bill. Again at the time of Annual Budget, the Council has a right to revise its previous decision and alter it in the manner it thinks best suited to the existing circumstances.

Delegation of Absolute Power

Now looking at the provisions of the present Bill (No. XXIV of 1935) it will appear that it is a delegation of that absolute power of imposing new taxation by the Local Legislature to the Local Government, that within certain limits the discretion of fixing the rates and adjusting other details, with regard to this particular taxation, is transferred from the Legislature to the Local Government. This delegation and transference of important constitutional powers is not contemplated under the Act, and Sec. 65 of the Government of India Act makes a distinct provision that Indian Legislatures, including even the Central Legislature, has no power to make any law repealing or affecting any Act of Parliament. As the Government of India Act is a Parliamentary statute, the local legislature, to my mind, cannot pass a legislation seriously affecting the most important constitutional right of imposing new taxation given to the legislature.

"Pernicious Principle"

Once this very dangerous and pernicious principle is acknowledged, that the Government has a right even to amend the Acts to impose any amount of fees and utilise the same for the purpose of general provincial revenue, the whole constitutional structure will collapse, because such rule-making power authorising imposition of fees for the purposes of particuar Acts is contained in several local Acts of all Provinces, and if Government could enhance these fees and be permitted to utilise them as general revenue outside the purposes of these Acts, then there would be no more necessity for introducing Money Taxation Bills in the Legislatures, and Sec. 80A of the Government of India Act will practically be inoperative.

However, I have drawn the attention of some friends in the council to these points. So far as I am concerned I have done my duty by compelling the Government to bring this matter before the Legislature. They had succeeded in evading the legislative vote for the last four years and thus managed to illegally appropriate 12 to 14 lacs of rupees every year for their Provincial revenue if the Corporation had taken action in the matter in 1930, when I moved a resolution to that effect shortly before going to jail, probably more than half a crore might have been saved.

Will Council Rise To Occasion?

Anyhow, even at this late stage, let us hope that the Council will rise to the occasion and continue to fight for the rights and privileges both of the Legislature and the tax-payers. This is a matter of important principle in which all party labels and group differences should sink and I hope the members will show a united front in a matter of such supreme importance and unceremoniously throw out this Bill and compel the Government to resort to normal procedure.

EKADASHI DAY SCENES AT PANDHARPUR

Hindus Bathing in the Holy Chandrabhaga River at Pandharpur on Ekadashi Day.

"Palkies" from countryside arriving in Pandharpur for the Ekadashi festival.

A Batch of Sadhus camping on the river bank at Pandharpur for Ekadashi Festival

Honorary Magistrate's Appeal Dismissed

'I Have No Doubt Defendant's Version Is True' Says Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 13.

It is urged that the plaintiff is a J.P., and an Honorary Magistrate and is, therefore, a man of position, who is not likely to make a false claim.

On the other hand it must be seen that the defendant also is a man of substantial status and is a senior trustee of a trust valued at rupees five lakhs.

Moreover, I do not think that in coming to a decision of this case, it is necessary to take into consideration the positions of the parties. I have no doubt that the defendants' version is true."

Thus remarked Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge of Thana, in rejecting with costs the appeal preferred by Rao Saheb Ramkrishna Mahadev Saivi, J.P., and Honorary Magistrate (the plaintiff in the original suit), against the judgment of Mr. D. S. Gupte, the sub-Judge at Andheri, who had dismissed the suit as he disbelieved the plaintiff's allegations against Mr. Govindrao Anandrao Edekar that on taking accounts by way of compromise the sum payable to the plaintiff by the defendant was settled at Rs. 5000 on November 7, 1929 (in addition to a part payment of Rs. 16,000 towards the expenses for building a bungalow for the defendant at Khar), and that the defendant paid to the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 in cash on that day and passed a promissory note for Rs. 3,000 also.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar appeared for the appellant (plaintiff), and Mr. M. C. Chagla, Barrister, with Mr. R. B. Godambe for the respondent (defendant).

THE CASE.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the plaintiff, were that the plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 500 as first instalment on a promissory note executed by the defendant on November 7, 1929. It was alleged that the plaintiff had built a bungalow for the defendant at Khar at a cost of Rs. 22,607-8-9. The plaintiff was paid a part of that sum and on taking accounts by way of compromise the sum payable to the plaintiff by the defendant was settled at Rs. 5,000 on November 7, 1929. The defendant paid to the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 in cash on that day and passed a promissory note also.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS.

The defendant raised various contentions as to the inadmissibility of the promissory note, and also contended that the plaintiff had contracted to construct the building for Rs. 16,000. The building was completed in 1928 and the plaintiff was paid Rs. 16,000 according to the contract. On the plaintiff's asserting that he had incurred further costs and in view of good relations between the parties, the defendant agreed on November 7, 1929 to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,000 by instalments of Rs. 500 per year. That arrangement was cancelled by a subsequent one arrived at on the same day whereby the defendant agreed to pay and the plaintiff agreed to receive Rs. 2,000 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim and accordingly Rs. 2,000 were paid in cash and the plaintiff passed a receipt in full and final settlement of his claim in respect of the building.

In dismissing the suit, the sub-judge opined that the agreement of promissory note was cancelled and substituted by a new oral agreement, and that a payment of Rs. 2000 evidenced by the receipt was made in satisfaction of the agreement.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge, in confirming the lower court's order, said that both the plaintiff and the defendant were men of status and were admittedly on friendly relations until the present dispute arose. Great reliance was placed by the pleader for the appellant on the fact that the promissory note remained with the plaintiff. The defendants' explanation was that at that time he forgot to ask the plaintiff to return the promissory note to him. The defendant could not be expected to foresee that the plaintiff would go back upon the settlement and make use of the promissory note to make a false claim against him.

"IRRESISTIBLE CONCLUSION."

"It is quite unlikely," said the Judge, "that an experienced solicitor like Mr. Dabholkar could have made (such) a mistake if the plaintiff had really shown to him the promissory note and the conclusion is irresistible that the promissory note was not shown by the plaintiff to the solicitors. It may be as the sub-Judge observed that the plaintiff's object in giving these vague notices was to try and fish out something from the defendant without letting him know that he was going to enforce against him the promissory note."

IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Continuing the Assistant Judge observed: "It is urged that there is no evidence that the plaintiff was in need of any money at the date of the suit. But it is seen from the evidence that the plaintiff has admitted that in 1929 (meaning the year of the promissory note) he was just a little hard up. He sold his two houses because of financial difficulties. His policies in the insurance company lapsed in 1930 and he was compelled to borrow on his policies. Then he admitted that in 1929 he had to borrow Rs. 500 from the Co-operative Society and that he may not have paid interest on this amount regularly."

In view of these admissions I do not see any force in the contention that the plaintiff could not have been in need of any money at the date of the suit," added the Judge.

The appeal was therefore rejected with costs.

SHEIKHUPURA DACOITY ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Discrepancies & Contradictions In Prosecution Evidence

SAHARANPUR, July 13.

Mr. I. B. Mundle, Sessions Judge, Saharanpur, concluded the hearing of the case in which five persons were prosecuted under Section 395 I.P.C. in connection with a dacoity in Sheikhupura. The learned Judge pointed out several discrepancies and contradictions in the evidence of the prosecution witnesses, and agreeing with the opinion of the assessors acquitted all the accused.

The prosecution story briefly was that at about midnight a gang of about 13 dacoits raided village Sheikhupura, nearly four miles from Saharanpur, and broke into the house of one Daulat Ram. The miscreants entered the room where the women inmates were sleeping and rifled away gold and silver ornaments from the almirahs and snatched away ornaments from the persons of the terrified women inmates. They then entered the room in which Ratan Lal, son of Daulat Ram, was sleeping with his wife, and after assaulting them with lathis carried away more ornaments and clothes. Daulat Ram who was sleeping outside the house raised an alarm, but the gang disappeared with booty worth about Rs. 3,000 before the villagers could come to their rescue.

A report was lodged in the police station and after enquiry five persons, all belonging to the village, were arrested on suspicion.—United Press.

SECURITY DEMAND FROM LAHORE PAPER

LAHORE, July 14.

A security of Rs. 500 has been demanded from Lala Shiv Ram Zakhmi, Managing proprietor, "Naujuwan" an Urdu weekly, who applied for the declaration of a daily "Vishal Bharat".

It is understood that Mr. Zakhmi is depositing the security shortly.—United Press.

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